

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1882.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6½d.



"A Cabinet Council was held yesterday in Downing-street."—Daily Paper.



## MARRIAGES.

On the 6th inst., at St. Gabriel's, Warwick-square, by the Rev. George C. Berkeley, Vicar of Southminster, Essex, cousin of the bride, assisted by the Rev. L. Godolphin Peter, brother of the bridegroom, Thurstan Collins Peter, of Redruth, Cornwall, to Emily Frances Berkeley, youngest daughter of the late Rowland Berkeley, formerly of Benefield Northamptonshire.

On Sept. 14, at York Factory, Hudson's Bay, by the Rev. George Smith Winter, Incumbent, Percival W. Penfold Mathews, son of the late Captain Mathews, of Madeira, and Castle Cary, Somersetshire, England, Medical Officer Hon. Hudson's Bay Company, &c., to Mary, eldest daughter of the Ven. Archdeacon Kirkby, late of the diocese of Moosonee. No cards.

On the 6th inst., at the Bavarian Chapel, Warwick-street, by the Rev. Edmund Egan, Thomas Heathcote Ouchterlony, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel (Retired) Royal Artillery, and Deputy-Governor H.M. Prison, Dartmoor, son of the late Thomas Ouchterlony, Esq., of Finchchurch-street, London, to Mary, only daughter of J. Wilnot, Esq., late of Lincoln. Indian papers, please copy.

## DEATHS.

On the 5th inst., at Taradale House, N.B., Mrs. Hope Mackenzie.

On the 5th inst., at 20, Marlborough Hill, St. John's Wood, Charles Yarler, Esq., in the 87th year of his age, Commissariat Officer at Waterloo, and late Chief Clerk to the Metropolitan Police. Friends will kindly accept this intimation only.

On the 26th ult., at Telford Lodge, Streatham-hill, S.W., William Henry Hyder, of 17, New Bond-street, W., in his 67th year.

\* \* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE  
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	Force.	Direction.			
Jan. 20	30.082	45.0	40.7	86	10	45.7	42.2	S. S.E.	246	0	155	0.155
21	30.343	41.9	37.2	85	10	43.3	39.2	W.S.W. N.E. E.	250	0	0.000	0.000
22	30.610	38.8	34.0	84	9	43.3	38.8	E. S.E.	371	0	0.000	0.000
23	30.585	33.6	27.5	80	0	40.5	29.6	E.	155	0	0.000	0.000
24	30.525	32.4	21.8	98	10	38.9	23.5	E.	27	0	0.010	0.010
25	30.548	25.2	24.4	97	6	42.9	29.6	E.	35	0	0.000	0.000
26	30.450	32.0	31.0	97	"	40.6	26.9	E.	22	0	0.000	0.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock, a.m.:

Barometer (in inches), corrected	30.168	30.379	30.627	30.553	30.528	30.588	30.483
Temperature of Air	46.1	42.2	38.3	34.3	29.8	27.8	27.8
Temperature of Evaporation	44.2	40.5	37.3	32.0	24.4	27.2	27.8
Direction of Wind	S.	N.	E.	E.	E.	E.	E.

## THE THEATRICAL SEASON at MONACO, 1882.

Two Troupes are engaged at the Theatre—one for Operetta and Vaudeville (the Troupe of the Bouffes Parisiens, Paris), the direction of which has been entrusted to Mr. Plunkett, Ancient Director of the Palais Royal.

The other, the Italian Opera Troupe, is conducted by M. Jules Cohen, of the Academy of Music.

The following is the Programme of the Representations:—

Saturday, Feb. 11, MIGNON, by Mesdames Van Zandt, Baldi, Schalchi, and Messrs. Novelli and Maurice Devries.

Tuesday, Feb. 14, MIGNON.

Thursday, Feb. 16, LA FAVORITA, by Messrs. Faure, Gayarré, Ugetti, and Madame Schalchi.

Saturday, Feb. 18, RIGOLETTO, by Mesdames Albani and Schalchi; Messrs. Maurel and Gayarré.

Tuesday, Feb. 21, RIGOLETTO.

Saturday, Feb. 25, FAUSTO, by Madame Albani (Marguerite), M. Gayarré (Faust), M. Faure (Mephistopheles), M. Maurel (Valentin), Madame Schalchi (Siebel), Madame Stuarda (Marthe).

Tuesday, Feb. 28, FAUSTO.

Saturday, March 4, LUCIA, by Madame Albani and Messrs. Faure and Gayarré.

Tuesday, March 7, LUCIA.

Saturday, March 11, AMLETO, by Mesdames Albani, Schalchi, and Messrs. Faure and Novelli.

Tuesday, March 14, AMLETO, LUCIA, or FAUSTO.

The Opera of "Fausto" will always be played with the extraordinary distribution of Maurel, Faure, and Madame Albani.

After March 15 a series of Brilliant Concerts will terminate the season.

It will be the first appearance of M. Faure in the rôle of Ashtouin "Lucia," and also for the first time that Mr. Maurel will sing Rigoletto.

These celebrated artists have never appeared together in any theatre.

## PIGEON-SHOOTING, MONACO, 1882.

GRAND INTERNATIONAL MATCHES. All demands for information should be addressed to Mr. AD. BLONDIN, Monaco. Open to all upon a written introduction from a member of the Hurlingham Gun Club, London; the "Cercle des Patineurs," Paris; or the "Tir du Bois de la Cambre," Brussels.

Friday, Feb. 10, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs.

To the second winner 30 per cent on the entrance money—3 Pigeons.

Monday, Feb. 13, POULE A VOLONTE.

Friday, Feb. 17, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs.

To the second winner 30 per cent on the entrance money—3 Pigeons.

Friday, Feb. 24, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, at 26 metres. Prize, 10 francs.

To the second winner 30 per cent on the entrance money—3 Pigeons.

Monday, Feb. 27, POULE A VOLONTE.

Friday, March 3, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, at 26 metres. Prize, 10 francs.

To the second winner 30 per cent on the entrance money—3 Pigeons.

Monday, March 6, POULE A VOLONTE.

Wednesday, March 8, and Thursday, March 9, GRAND PRIX DE CLOTURE—An Object of Art and 500 francs, added to 10 francs Entrance. The second winner will receive 100 francs, and 25 per cent on the entrance money. The third winner, 50 francs and 20 per cent. The fourth winner, 15 per cent. The Balance to the First Winner—12 Pigeons.

The First Day, 6 Pigeons, at 25 metres. The Second Day, 6 Pigeons at 26 metres.

The Grand Closing Prize will be followed by other Series, up to April 6.

All the Pigeons are to be paid for at the rate of 2 francs each; and English cartouches will be found on the ground.

## INMAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

LIVERPOOL TO NEW YORK.

City of Berlin .. .. Thursday, Feb. 16, City of Richmond .. .. Thursday, Mar. 7.

City of Paris .. .. Tuesday, Feb. 21, City of New York .. .. Tuesday, Mar. 2.

Salons and State Rooms amidships, with every modern comfort and convenience.

Apply to THE INMAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Limited, 22, Water-street, Liverpool; A. H. JOHNSON, 9, Rue Scribe, Paris; or to EIVES and ALLEN, 99, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

## INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

THE SIXTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

Galleries, 53, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

## ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—THE EXHIBITION OF

WORKS BY THE OLD MASTERS and by DECEASED MASTERS OF THE BRITISH SCHOOL NOW OPEN. Admission (from Nine a.m. till Six p.m.), 1s. Catalogue, 6d.; or bound in cloth, with pencil, 1s. Season Tickets, 6s. At dusk the galleries are lighted by the electric light.

## GROSVENOR GALLERY WINTER EXHIBITION.

The Winter Exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery NOW OPEN, from Ten till Six, with a Collection of WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS and a COMPLETE COLLECTION OF THE WORKS OF G. F. WATTS, R.A., forming the first of a series of Annual Winter Exhibitions illustrating the works of the most eminent living painters. Admission, 1s.; Season Tickets, 6s.

## DORE'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of

divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION." "CHRIST LEAVING THE PLATONIC," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

## ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

ANOTHER VERY IMPORTANT CHANGE in the Programme of the

## MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.

EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT; MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY, THREE and EIGHT o'clock.

## MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.

Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. AGES AGO, by W. S. Gilbert and Frederic Clay; Last Week but one, "OUT OF TOWN," a Musical Sketch, by Mr. Corney Grain; concluding with NO. 24, by F. C. Burnand and German Reed. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 6s. Monday, Feb. 27, first time of THE HEAD OF THE POLL, a new piece by Arthur Law; Music by Eaton Fanning.

## SANGERS' GRAND NATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE.

THE GREAT CIRCUS COMPANY.—The MENAGERIE and GORGEOUS PANTOMIME, BLUE-BEARS. The Spectacular display in the Marriage Scene rare colpees any production submitted, the Company numbering 800, 50 Magnificent Horses, 50 of the Smallest Ponies, 100 Lilliputian Army, 100 Circassian Ladies in the Oriental Costumes, 50 Savages, 50 Staff-Bearers in attendance on Blue Beard, Selma, and his 250 followers in Silver Armour, 100 Ladies-in-Waiting upon Fatima, in Costumes composed solely of jewels, producing an effect perfectly bewildering; 12 Camels and Donkeys, the pure White Horses of the Sun, "The Marriage Procession" of Bluebeard, in which will appear 20 Elephants, Zebras, Blue Beard, Fatima, with Attendants, in magnificent array upon the back of the monster elephant Ajax. There is nothing like it under the sun. Two Performances daily, at Two and Seven o'clock. Proprietors and Managers, J. and G. SANGER.

## SPECIAL CONCLUDING PERFORMANCES of the

brilliantly successful Pantomime,

LITTLE BO-PEEP, Next Week, at the

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE ROYAL, for the BENEFIT

OF THE COMPANY.

For NOVELTIES, see SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT on page 135.

At 7.45, LITTLE BO-PEEP; preceded, at 7, by A MIRACULOUS CURE.

Box-office open daily from Ten till Five. Doors open at 6.30.

Morning Performances—Wednesday and Saturday, at Two.

## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—CARL ROSA OPERA

COMPANY. MONDAY, FEB. 13, production of Wagner's TANNHAUSER, with entirely new scenery, costumes, and properties. Tuesday, Feb. 14, CARMEN.

Wednesday, Feb. 15, RUDOLPH'S MORD. Thursday, Feb. 16, only time of Sir Julius Benedict's LILY OF KILLARNEY. Friday, Feb. 17, TANNHAUSER. Saturday

Morning, Feb. 18, at Two, MIGNON. Saturday Evening, Feb. 18, at Eight, Gounod's FAUST. Popular Prices. Box-Office open daily from Ten till Five.

LYCEUM.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.

Every Evening, at Half-past Eight, Albery's TWO ROSES—Mr. Digby Grant, Mr. Irving; Our Mr. Jenkins, Mr. David James; Messrs. Howe, Terriss, G. Alexander; Misses W. Emery, H. Mathews, Mrs. Pauncefort, Miss Ewell. At 7.30, THE CAPTAIN

OF THE WATCH—Messrs. Terriss, Andrews, Carter; Misses Louisa Payne, H. Mathews. Box-office (Mr. Hurst) open Ten to Five. Seats booked by letter or telegram.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1882.

The third Session of what may be described as Mr. Gladstone's second Parliament was opened on Tuesday with a Royal Speech that is well adapted to allay the spirit of faction and remind our legislators that their country has stronger claims upon patriotic service than their party.

It contains an array of projected reforms the passing of which entire would be a credit to Parliament. With, perhaps, the exception of the bill for establishing "in the English and Welsh counties the local self-government which has so long been enjoyed by the towns," and the measure "for the reform of the ancient and distinguished Corporation of London, and the extension of municipal government to the metropolis at large"—each of which constitutes a new departure and affects great vested interests—these proposals are neither novel nor likely to arouse keen discussion. Most of them, such as those relating to the amendment of the bankruptcy laws, the suppression of bribery at elections, the prevention of riparian floods, and the consolidation of the criminal code, are changes that have been, in the main, sanctioned in principle by Conservatives as well as Liberals. They have been deferred owing to the legislative block which the condition of Ireland and the obstructive action of extreme Irishmen have brought about. If we could shut our eyes to the experience of the past, a business Session, ending in the passing of a batch of useful measures, might be expected. But everyone fears to anticipate the fruits of the legislative harvest of August as compared with the abundant seed-sowing of February, and hesitates to believe that the Session of 1882 will be an exception to the comparatively barren Sessions that have preceded it.

The Queen's Speech necessarily embraces a prominent allusion to the present state of Ireland, though ingenuity seems to have been taxed to make it as colourless as possible. Facts, so far as they are known to the general public, bear out the statement that "justice has been administered with greater efficiency," and that lawlessness "shows, upon the whole, a diminished force," on the other side of St. George's Channel. There are, we are told, "manifest signs of improvement" to encourage the hope that the remedial legislation of last Session "will be rewarded with the happy results which are so much to be desired." These words are a challenge, which has already been taken up by the leader of the Opposition in the Lords, and will be fiercely denied by the Land League members. The Speech has also a brief reference to the material prospects of Great Britain. We were prepared for congratulations on the improvement of trade and the "better prospects" of agriculture, owing to a favourable season; but the hint that the revenue has not fully responded to these cheerful indications fore-shadows a less brilliant Budget than had been expected.

The foreign topics of the Speech are of course preceded by a reference to an event which concerns the domestic relations and happiness of the Queen and the Royal Family. Her Majesty formally signifies her approval of the marriage of her youngest son, the Duke of Albany, with Princess Helen of Waldeck and Pyrmont, and with some emphasis states that she has "every reason to believe that this will be a happy union."

In a few days Prince Leopold will arrive from Germany with his affianced bride, who will doubtless receive a cordial welcome in the country which will be her future home. In due time Parliament will be invited to make adequate provision for Prince Leopold and his fiancée, and the popularity and the public services of his Royal Highness ought to ensure the ready acquiescence of the House of Commons in the proposal, which, in accordance with precedent, the Government will have to make. A Royal wedding at Windsor will be not the least brilliant and auspicious event of the forthcoming London season.

The paragraphs of the Address from the Throne that embrace foreign affairs are skillfully constructed. "Cordial harmony," it is stated, continues to mark her Majesty's relations "with all foreign Powers." A reference to the session of Thessaly to Greece gives opportunity for a skilful eulogium on the honourable bearing of "all concerned" in that transaction; and the restoration of peace beyond the North-Western Frontier naturally suggests that undivided attention can now be given to the pacific development of the resources of our Eastern Empire, and "the further improvement of the condition of the people."

The closing of the Transvaal difficulty by a convention which it is hoped will work successfully, is somewhat

overcast by apprehensions arising from the "unsettled condition" of Basutoland. Two other topics of vital interest to this country are mentioned in the Royal Message with studied vagueness. By mutual agreement, the period for negotiating a Commercial Treaty with France has been extended for another month, and the hope is indulged that this arrangement will facilitate the conclusion of a treaty "favourable to extended intercourse between the two nations, to whose close amity I attach so great a value."

A still more "burning question" is the crisis that has arisen in Egypt, where Cherif Pasha has retired at the suggestion of the Chamber of Notables, and a Premier and Cabinet under the auspices of Ourabi Bey and the military party have succeeded to power. The new Ministry seems to feel the responsibilities of office, and is, for the present at least, ready to act in financial matters in harmony with the representatives of France and England. No exception can be taken to the assurance in the Queen's Speech that British influence will be used "to maintain the rights already established, whether by the Firmans of the Sultan or by various international engagements, in a spirit favourable to the good government of the country and the prudent development of its institutions." Sensible of the perils that would arise from the joint intervention of France and England, M. de Freycinet is said to acquiesce in the prudence of acting in conjunction with all the European Powers, should external interference become necessary.

The first night of the Session passed over with unexpected quietude. The debate in the Upper House is generally of the character of a full-dress rehearsal, and Tuesday night's proceedings were no exception to the rule. Lord Salisbury was, of course, the chief actor, on the Opposition side, and his main theme was Ireland. The policy of the Government in that country had, he vehemently declared, been an utter failure; but he laid himself open to the retort of Lord Granville of having, by the extreme course taken by himself and his party, aggravated the difficulties of her Majesty's Ministers at a grave crisis and obstructed the working of the Irish Land Act. This measure Lord Carlingford more elaborately vindicated, and Lord Waterford bitterly assailed, as leading to confiscation, threatening an inquiry by a Select Committee in case the Government should take no action in the matter. The somewhat dull and undignified debate on the Address in the Upper House came to a close as early as nine o'clock.

In the House of Commons the proceedings of the opening night were more lively and varied. The Bradlaugh difficulty was early dealt with, if not settled, without any unseemly incidents. When the member for Northampton advanced to the table, Sir Stafford Northcote rose and proposed the identical resolution of last Session, that Mr. Bradlaugh be not permitted to go through the form of taking the oath. To this Sir W. Harcourt, in the accidental absence of the Prime Minister, moved, by way of amendment, the "previous question," which, if carried, would have enabled the excluded member to take the oath, and would have been equivalent to a decision that the House had no authority to deal with a purely legal question. Mr. Bradlaugh, being permitted to speak, declared that the oath would be binding on his conscience, and offered to stand aside for a reasonable time if an Affirmation Bill should be brought in, which the Leader of the Opposition declined to accept. By the unexpectedly large majority of 58—many Liberals and most of the Land Leaguers voting with the Conservatives—the "previous question" was negatived, and the exclusion of Mr. Bradlaugh was, at the instance of Sir Stafford Northcote, carried without a division. The member for Northampton, after a formal protest, wisely refrained from entering into a conflict with the House, and, amid general cheers, withdrew below the Bar. As it is believed that he will not again assert his right of admission this Session, Mr. Bradlaugh will have to wait the passing of a bill which will relieve all duly elected members from the obligation of taking the oath of allegiance and enable them to affirm. A letter read from the Irish Executive reporting the arrest of Mr. Parnell and three other members enabled their colleagues in the House to protest against their imprisonment as a breach of Privilege, which Mr. Gladstone entirely denied; and, after a series of characteristic Irish philippics against the Coercion Acts, Mr. Gray's motion for an inquiry into the subject was rejected by 174 to 45 votes. The debate on the Address was commenced late in the evening, and subsequently adjourned.

Etiquette did not allow of any mention in the Queen's Speech of the most important Parliamentary question of the hour, and it was only incidentally referred to in the Commons when the Prime Minister gave notice that on Monday next he will bring forward a series of proposals to reform the rules of Parliamentary procedure. From the Parliamentary paper, which has already been published, it appears that the first and most important of these changes would enable the Speaker or Chairman at any time to arrest a debate, and take the sense of the House on the propriety of closing it; the decision to take effect on the vote of a simple majority, provided the motion be supported by more than 200 members and opposed by less than 40. No doubt the Opposition, aided perhaps by some Liberal members, will vigorously contest this modified application of the cloture. Various other alterations of the rules of the House with a view to prevent obstruction and facilitate the dispatch of business are suggested. Most of them will probably be accepted with little demur; but the proposal of large standing Committees, of from sixty to eighty members each, to consider the details of various measures before they are submitted to the House for ratification, is a novelty that is likely to give rise to lively controversy. At all times the Opposition will be able to rely upon the co-operation of the Parnellite section in resisting the scheme of the Government; and such a combination can only be successfully overcome by a united Liberal majority. Stirring times are at hand; and possibly the fate of the Gladstone Administration is involved in their project for reforming the rules of procedure.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

General Sir Garnet Wolseley, so the papers say, has "put his foot down" in opposition, for military reasons, to the Channel Tunnel scheme; and, Sir Garnet's experience and judgment being manifestly great, and his name a tower of strength, the disavowal in which he holds the project for the practical abolition of "the silver streak" should, and indeed must, have great weight when the Channel Tunnel enterprise comes to be seriously considered by the Government and the legislators. But, remembering how furiously railways were, in the beginning, denounced by the *Quarterly Review*, and how the Suez Canal scheme was vehemently opposed by the very journals which now complacently talk about our highway to India, I think that about the wisest course for the philosophically-minded observer to take is to bear in mind the Five Aphorisms of Hippocrates:—(1) Life is short; (2) Art is long; (3) The occasion fleeting; (4) Judgment difficult; (5) *Experience fallacious*. These aphorisms have not by any means been repeated *ad nauseam*. Those on the difficulty of judgment and the (often) fallaciousness of experience might be with advantage studied by the Tory gentleman who, in a scarcely sane article entitled "Judgment," in the *St. James's Gazette*, accuses Mr. Gladstone of being an "impostor."

The Channel Tunnel may not be made in our time, nor in our children's time; but this world has a confirmed habit of refusing to stand still; and the most surprising things may be done in it before the prophecy of Nostradamus be accomplished, or before this orb be split all to pieces by the playful tail of Mr. Proctor's comet. I came last November from Venice to Paris by way of Turin, Modane, the Mont Cenis Tunnel, Culoz, and Macon; and when I reached home I had the pleasure of reading in *Temple Bar* a very beautiful and tenderly-written love-tale, called "A Story of a Railway Journey," by Lady Lindsay, of Balcarres. The ground traversed by the lovers in the charming novelette was the ground I had just been over myself; and I confess that my dull and unimaginative spirit had not hitherto discovered any element of love in the episodes of a railway journey. That was left for Lady Lindsay to do.

But, long before her Ladyship was born, I remember when there were no railways in Italy at all; when there was no gas in Rome; when the Bible and Murray's Handbooks were impartially confiscated at the Pontifical Custom-house; and when Italy herself was contemptuously styled by statesmen of the Congress of Vienna and the Holy Alliance type "a geographical expression." A tunnel under Mont Cenis! A tunnel beneath the St. Gothard! A railway across the Brenner! What visionaries—what madmen would the men have been declared to be who ventured to moot such schemes when sages of such vast judgment and experience as Nesselrode and Metternich were dominant in Europe!

It is quarrelsome weather. Mr. Augustus Hare, having, as he conceived, a grievance against a firm of booksellers who went bankrupt, and whose representatives, according to his showing, had not been punctual in rendering an account of the sales of his delightful books published by them, writes to the *Times* "ventilating" his woes in a somewhat impetuous manner, and slightly inducing the inference that his own case may be regarded as a typical one as between author and publisher. This letter has stung the estimable Mr. John Murray to dire wrath; so he, too, writes from Albemarle-street to Printing House-square earnestly protesting "against Mr. Augustus Hare's sweeping condemnation of publishers in general, as though (so Johannes de Moravia puts it) we were not in the habit of rendering our accounts regularly or of paying our authors punctually." Further, to make things lively, the solicitors to the estate of the bankrupt publishers write to state that some of Mr. Hare's statements are at variance with the facts, and that, in order to vindicate the reputation of their clients, they intend to institute legal proceedings against Mr. Hare for libel. Surely in this there is a touch of the irony of Fate. Did not Mr. Augustus J. C. Hare produce, some ten years since, a fascinating volume entitled "Memorials of a Quiet Life"? And O! the unquiet of an action for libel! Did he not write five years since an equally pleasing book called "Walks in London"? Ah me! what a sad walk it is into Westminster Hall on the morning when you have a "case" coming on—and against you.

Re "Blood-guiltiness." "J. E. R." writes to me to say that he has copied from "Richardson's Dictionary" the following quotation from Edward Fairfax's "Godfrey of Boulogne," B. XII.

Oh! coward hand, afraid why shouldst thou bee  
(Thou instrument of death, shame and despite),  
Why shouldst thou feare with sharp and trenchant knife  
To cut the thread of this blood-guiltie life?

But some liberties, it would appear, have been taken with Fairfax's text since the appearance of the first edition of his translation of "Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered; or Godfrey of Bulloign;" since, turning to my own copy, the Fourth Edition, which was not published until 1749, I find the last line of the stanza running thus—

To cut the Thread of this ignoble life!

Let us compare this with the original Italian of Torquato, himself—

Di questa vita rea troncar lo stame?

Now "vita rea" means a wicked, criminal, and guilty life; and "rea" is much more forcibly translated by "blood-guilty" than by "ignoble;" while "ignoble" in Italian is "ignobile." Lucrezia Borgia (Victor Hugo's Lucrezia I mean, not the genuine one) was a highly wicked, guilty, and criminal person; but not an ignoble one. In the libretto of Donizetti's opera of L. B. the curtain descends to a cry from the chorus of "Che rea donna!"

Mem.: In a "Book of the Hopper," as the boys who ran by the side of the carriage windows used to bawl, I once saw "Che rea donna" translated "what a real woman!"

Who tampered with the text of "Edward Fairfax, Gent.," whose English version of the "Gerusalemme" was first published in 1600, and dedicated to Queen Elizabeth? E. Fairfax, Gent. knew what he was about in stanza LXXXIII. of the Twelfth Book:

But thither now run forth my guilty blood.

The tamperer with the text (at least, he has so tampered with it if the quotation from Richardson be accurate) has excised "blood-guilty." Why has he left "guilty blood" untouched?

Furthermore, "T. W. H." tells me that he finds in an old Bible "imprinted at London by Robert Barker, printer to the King's most Excellent Majestie, Anno Dom. 1608" three years before the publication of the Authorised Version), in the Fifty-first psalm, verse xiv., "Deliver me from blood"—not "blood-guiltiness." Finally, "E. I. B." (Hailsham) kindly informs me that he has referred to a "Bréches" Bible of 1606, and that the Genevan text of Psalm LI., v. 14, also runs "Deliver me from blood." But what does the Wickliffe, and what does the Coverdale version say?

"C. E. D." wishes to know the meaning of the expression "parcel-blind" which appeared in the "Echoes" last week. It means partly or partially blind. Some time ago, "C. E. D.," proceeds, he (or she?) ventured to declare, in the course of conversation, that there was such an expression as "parcel-blind"; whereupon he (or she?) was much laughed at, and was told that "there was no such expression, as it could mean nothing." Unfortunately I cannot find any dictionary authority for "parcel-blind." Worcester's Webster gives "parcel" (in the sense of partly or partially) in combination with an unseemly and all but obsolete word used by Shakespeare, and does not give "parcel-gilt," a thoroughly legitimate and decorous word, also used by Shakespeare (2 Henry IV., ii. 1), in frequent modern use, and which most people know to mean a goblet or other piece of silver plate partially gilt—usually on the inside. I have met with the expression "parcel-blind" somewhere in the course of reading—of that fact I am certain—but where, I cannot now remember.

With reference to the beautiful opera the "Mountain Sylph," which I incidentally mentioned last week, I am courteously informed that within recent years the gifted composer of the work in question, Mr. John Barnett, has wholly re-scored this most melodious of operas, supplying it with all the more modern resources of orchestration; and that, in addition, he has in his desk a finished but as yet unproduced opera called "Kathleen," written in his prime, and as vividly Irish in its musical character as the "Mountain Sylph" is Scottish. More than forty years must have passed since, with enchanted ears, I listened to "Farewell to the Mountain" and "This Magic-Wave Scarf." *Vieux grognards* of the Old Guard, would you not like to hear John Barnett's "Mountain Sylph" again? The good old English master is eighty years of age.

Mem.: The libretti of two of the most melodious of modern English operas were derived from the plots of foreign ballets. I say foreign, because I am not quite sure whether "La Sylphide," from which the "book" of "The Mountain Sylph" was obviously drawn, was by a Parisian or a Viennese author. Possibly the esteemed Mr. Charles Herve, author of "The Theatres of Paris," may be able to set me right in this respect. But the libretto of Edward Loder's "Night Dancers" was borrowed from Théophile Gautier's ballet of "Giselle; ou les Willis."

On Monday evening last the thought entered the cracked head of a demented journeyman painter to clamber over the spiked railings surrounding the ugly and dilapidated monument to the memory of Queen Anne, opposite the west front of St. Paul's Cathedral, and with a hatchet and hammer violently to assault the marble countenance of the excellent Sovereign who would not make Swift a bishop, flattening the Royal nose to a level with the cheeks, slicing large flakes of stone off the Royal occiput, and actually lopping off one of the Royal ears. The poor crazy man—for it turned that he had already been in confinement as a lunatic—was captured, taken before the sitting Alderman, and relegated to an asylum for the insane.

It is to be hoped that some good may come out of the evil perpetrated by the frantic iconoclast of St. Paul's-churchyard. Bird's sculptured group representing Queen Anne looking down on four figures at the respective corners of the pedestal, and supposed to symbolise Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, has long been an eyesore to Wren's majestic basilica, and an architectural scandal to the entire metropolis. It is, besides, in a shameful and hopeless state of dilapidation. I earnestly hope that this "sooty and dingy" group will soon be pulled down by the authorities.

Bird was in great vogue in his day (1667-1731). He worked quickly, boldly, and cheaply, and was in much request for public works. According to Horace Walpole, the performance which first brought Bird into notice was his monument at Westminster to Dr. Busby, the terrible pedagogue (you remember that he whipped Sir Roger de Coverley's grandfather) who would not take off his hat when Charles II. visited Westminster School, lest, in the event of his having uncovered, the Westminster boys should be induced to believe that there was a Greater Man in England than Dr. Busby. The means by which Bird arrived at the knowledge of Busby's facial appearance were decidedly odd. The "Plagosus Orbilius" of Westminster School "had never permitted his picture to be drawn. The moment he was dead his friends had a cast in plaster taken from his face, and thence a drawing in crayons, from which White engraved his print, and Bird carved his image." A somewhat circumlocutory process.

Mem.: The biography of Bird is a very obscure one. Beyond Walpole's sneering notice in the "Anecdotes of Painting," I can find out scarcely anything respecting the rough-handed sculptor who, in addition to his Busby and his Queen Anne, was permitted to disfigure the pediment of the metropolitan

basilica with a crowd of figures purporting to represent the Conversion of St. Paul. I tried to find out something about Bird in that almost inexhaustible mine of biographical and anecdotal wealth, the "Dictionnaire Universel: par une Société de Savans Français et Etrangers." Paris, 1810. No Francis Bird, sculptor, was there; only a Dr. William Bird, Chapel-master to Edward VI., and afterwards Organist to Queen Elizabeth. A most prolific musical composer, the "Dictionnaire Universel" says. Does Mr. Sutherland Edwards ken aught about him?

I do not, however, regret having spent a few hours in Bird-hunting; for I accidentally came across two anecdotes concerning John Churchill, the first Duke of Marlborough, hitherto unknown to me. To others they may be familiar; yet to many, I hope, they will be new. After the conclusion of the Peace of Utrecht, a French Marshal was complimenting Marlborough on his victories in Flanders. "Dear Sir," replied the modest hero, "you know what success in a campaign means. I made a hundred blunders; but you made a hundred and one." The other anecdote bears on the well-known parsimony of the victor of Blenheim. A beggar at Tunbridge Wells asks alms from the Earl of Peterborough, addressing him as "My Lord Duke." Lord Peterborough flings the mendicant a guinea, saying, "Hark ye, fellow! now you may be sure that I am not my Lord Duke of Marlborough."

I dined, on the First of February, deliberately and with malice aforethought, with the Master, Wardens, and Liverymen of the Worshipful Company of Merchant Taylors at their noble old Hall in Threadneedle-street. I went thither with a special eye towards the recommendations of the National Thrift Society, as formulated by Dr. Benjamin Richardson, to the effect that we are bound to eat and drink "thriftilly," by partaking only of the simplest diet, by not partaking of any rich sauces or made dishes, and by wholly abstaining from any fomented beverages. I was hungry; and own to having consumed a plateful of turtle, a slice of roast mutton, and four brussels sprouts. Likewise I ventured upon one glass of dry champagne and half a bottle of Apollinaris. This to some may seem comparatively moderate; but, according to Dr. Richardson's showing, I must have sinned grievously against "thriftness," first by eating that plateful of turtle, and next by drinking the glass of dry champagne. And surely plain pump water would have been "thriffter" than the Apollinaris.

It would be unpardonably rude to print the bill of fare of a private dinner to which you have been bidden; but I think that I may venture (for a special purpose) to recast the sumptuous menu of the Merchant Taylors' banquet. Here it is—

Importers of Turtle from Ascension and elsewhere,  
Dealers in Lemons, Manufacturers of Cayenne Pepper,  
Manufactures of Milk Punch,  
Fishmongers, Fishermen, Fish Sauce Makers, Shipbuilders, Fishing-  
Net Makers, Sellers of Cucumbers, Potato Salesmen,  
Mushroom Dealers, Poulterers, Diggers of Truffles, Buttermen,  
Greengrocers, Butchers,  
Cooks, Under-Cooks, Vegetable Maids, Confectioners, Foolish Fat  
Scullions, Game Dealers,  
Bakers, Cheesemongers, Fruiterers, Wine Merchants, Distillers,  
Brewers,  
Manufacturers of Aerated Waters, Florists, Purveyors of Plate  
and China,  
Tea and Coffee Dealers, Gasworks, Waiters, A Toastmaster  
THE POOR.

That which I have arranged in bill-of-fare fashion above refers simply to the Interests of the various trades and callings (I could have enumerated a hundred others had I the space) which are directly served, fostered, and benefited by what the ascetic philosopher is fond of calling "civic gormandising." Probably, three fourths of every grand banquet consist of superfluities and luxuries with which we could very well dispense. My dear Doctor, Shakespeare, who, in his way, was a very wise Physician indeed, has summed up the whole rationale of the "Thrifty living" question in less than two lines. Says the despairing Lear,

Allow not nature more than nature needs.  
Man's life is cheap as beast's.

But civilised man does not wish to live as the beasts live. "Live like me," said stingy Sir John Cutler to the spend-thrift. "If I lived like you," retorted the person admonished, "I should not care to live at all." Of course, it is both foolish and wicked to be wasteful, or, as the saying goes, "to burn the candle at both ends;" but it is precisely by the production, fabrication, and dealing in luxuries and superfluities that nations grow immensely rich; and a very large proportion of the wealth of the City of London is derived from her trade in articles which "thrifty" men should not want, and which, if they practise what they preach, they should never consume.

The Court of the Merchant Taylors have, fortunately, a great many more things to think of besides the graceful dispensation of their sumptuous hospitality; and I was enabled to bring away from the hall in Threadneedle-street something else besides the bill of fare. This something else was the Rules and Regulations of the Convalescent Home for Ladies, established, some ten years since, exclusively at the cost and charges of the Guild, at Bognor, in Sussex. The preamble tranquilly recites that "this Home is established by the Merchant Taylors' Company of the Fraternity of St. John Baptist, for God's glory, and for the benefit of their suffering fellow-creatures. It is intended for the wives, widows, or daughters of gentlemen; who, recovering from sickness, or suffering from the effects of overwork, require rest and sea air to restore them to health. The funds for the maintenance of this charity are entirely provided by the company; the ladies are gratuitously boarded and lodged during a specified time; free railway passes to and from Bognor are provided for them; and I believe that I am correct in saying that there is room in the home for more lady convalescents, and that the Clerk of the Company is ready to receive the names of properly recommended applicants."

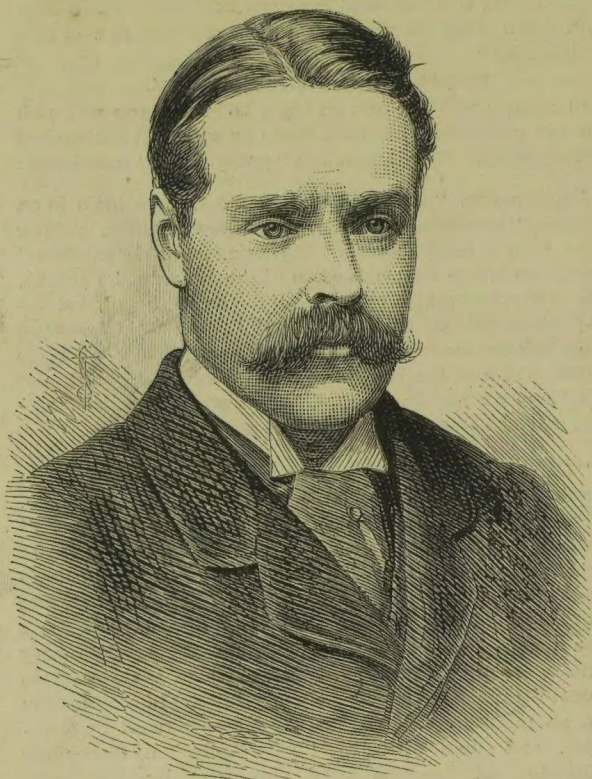
G. A. S.



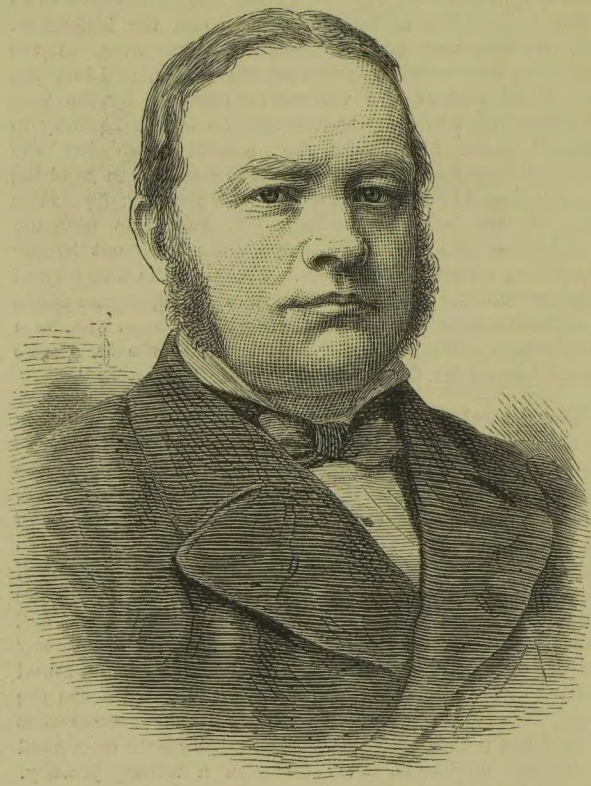
## THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.



HON. E. C. MARJORIBANKS, M.P.,  
MOVER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.



LORD WENLOCK,  
SECONDER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.



MR. J. F. B. FIRTH, M.P.,  
SECONDER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Address of both Houses of Parliament to the Queen, in reply to her Majesty's gracious Speech at the Opening of the Session last Tuesday, was moved, in the House of Lords, by the Earl of Fingall, and seconded by Lord Wenlock; in the House of Commons, it was moved by the Hon. E. C. Marjoribanks, and seconded by Mr. J. F. B. Firth.

The Earl of Fingall (who sits as Baron in the Peerage of the United Kingdom) is the Right Hon. Arthur James Plunkett, Baron Killeen, and Baron Fingall. His Lordship succeeded to the peerage last April. (We regret that the photograph of Lord Fingall reached us this week too late to be engraved for this publication.)

The third Baron Wenlock, the Right Hon. Sir Beilby Lawley, Bart., who succeeded his father, the late Lord Wenlock, in 1880, was born in May, 1849; he is nephew, on his mother's side, to the present Duke of Westminster. Lord Wenlock was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was returned M.P. for Chester at the general election of 1880, in opposition to Mr. Cecil Ruikes, but was then unseated on petition, and was called to the Upper House by his father's death soon afterwards. His Lordship married, in 1872, Lady Constance Mary Lascelles, daughter of the Earl of Harewood. He is a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire, a Captain of the Yorkshire Yeomanry Cavalry, and patron of five livings. His seat is at Escrick Park, Yorkshire.

The Hon. Edward Coutts Marjoribanks, M.P. for Berwickshire, is eldest son of Lord Tweedmouth, Sir Dudley Coutts Marjoribanks, Bart., who was M.P. for Berwick till the creation of the peerage. Mr. E. C. Marjoribanks was born in 1849, was educated at Harrow, and at Christ



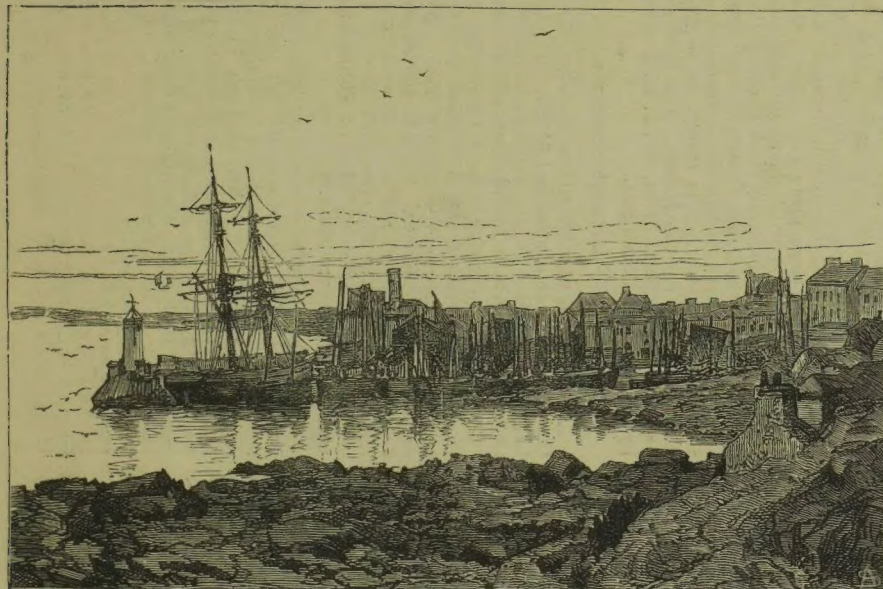
OUT IN THE COLD.

Church, Oxford, and was called to the Bar, at the Inner Temple, in November, 1874. He married, in 1873, Lady Fanny Octavia Louisa Churchill, a daughter of the Duke of Marlborough, sister to the Marquis of Blandford and to Lord Randolph Churchill. He resides at Dunse Castle, Berwickshire, and is a magistrate for two counties in Scotland. He was elected for his own county in 1880, and is a decided Liberal, advocating the extension of the franchise in counties, the assimilation of land laws to those regarding personal property, and the abolition of the laws of "hypothec."

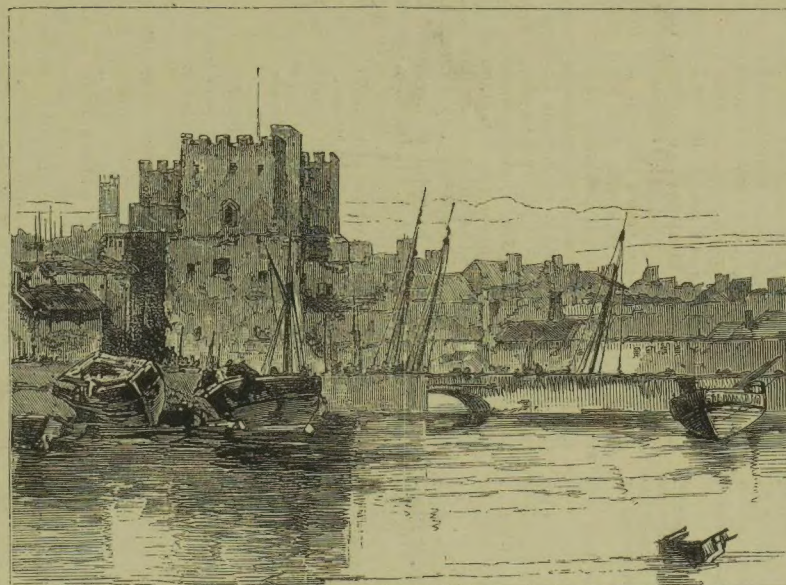
Mr. Joseph Firth Bottomley Firth, M.P. for Chelsea, is a native of Yorkshire, born in 1842. He took his degree of LL.B. at the London University in 1875, and was called to the Bar, at the Middle Temple, in June, 1866, and has practised on the North-Eastern Circuit. He married, in 1873, a daughter of Mr. George Tatham, who was Mayor of Leeds two years ago. Mr. Firth, being a member of the Society of Friends, has taken an active part in the advocacy of Church Disestablishment. But he has rendered much more useful public service by his efforts to promote the municipal reform of the Metropolis. He is author of a book entitled "Municipal London; or, London Government as it is, and London Government as it ought to be." He is, of course, in all respects a thorough Liberal Reformer; in favour of a complete equalisation of the suffrage, in town and country, all over the United Kingdom; of shortening the period of residence to qualify electors, and of providing a full and complete electoral register by the care of public officers in every city, borough, and shire. Mr. Firth was first elected for Chelsea in April, 1880, as the colleague of Sir Charles Dilke.



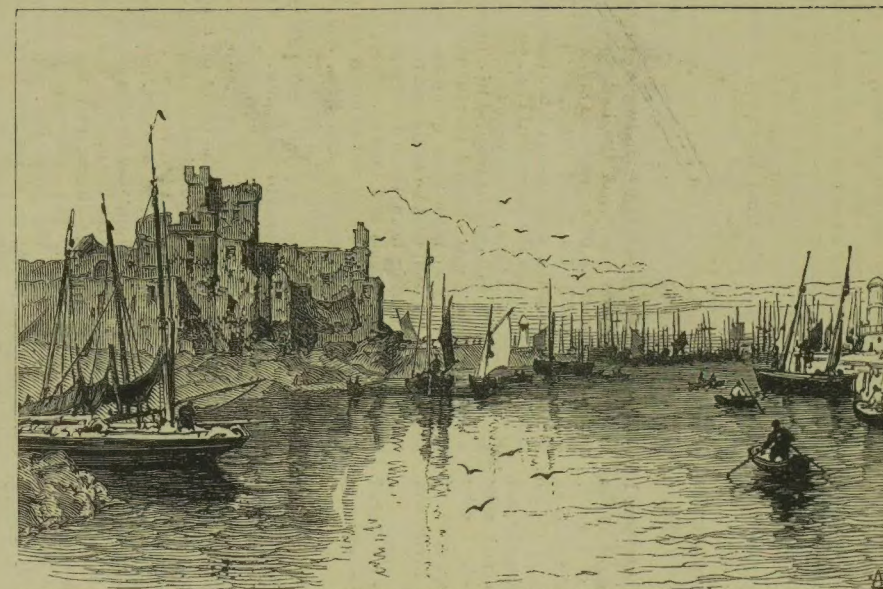
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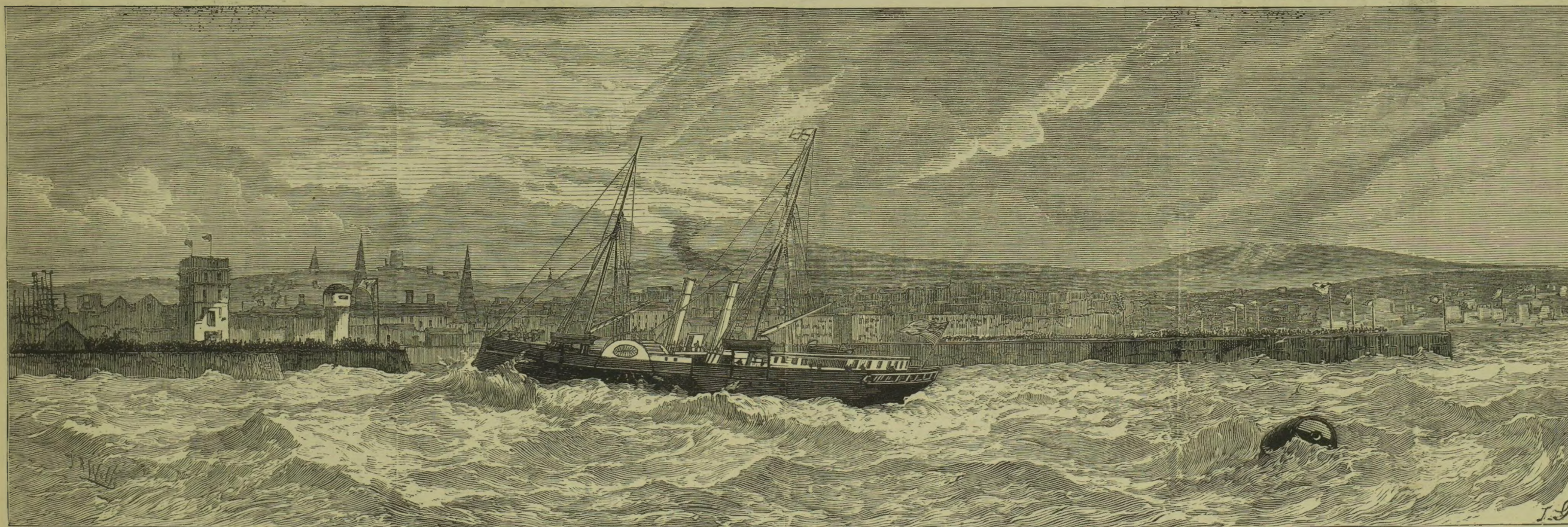
PORT ST. MARY



CASTLE RUSHEN.



PEEL CASTLE.



THE LIVELY ENTERING DOUGLAS HARBOUR.



## THE SILENT MEMBER.

The Session which began last Tuesday bids fair to be a lively one. There was, at least, every promise of this in the ringing cheers with which the "considerable majority" (to quote the words of the Prime Minister himself) signalled the renewed exclusion of Mr. Bradlaugh. The junior member for Northampton is again "Out in the Cold," as indicated in the character sketch of Mr. Bradlaugh in the Lobby; and this fresh shutting-out of a troublesome personage will not decrease the interest taken in St. Stephen's by the large section of the public which finds gratification in listening to the debates and in gazing at the celebrities of either House. Perhaps the place that affords the most satisfactory glimpses of Ministers is Downing-street just before the hour appointed for a Cabinet Council. Taking your stand there, in front of Number 10, the plain little official residence of the illustrious Englishman who is at once Chancellor of the Exchequer and First Lord of the Treasury, you may, perchance, catch a glimpse of Mr. Gladstone himself leaving the House as unpretentiously as though he were the humblest subject of her Majesty; and will in all probability have an opportunity of noting the Marquis of Hartington's peculiarly long stride as he stalks stolidly up to the door, in company with his faithful dog Ponto; as well as of observing the debonair fashion in which Earl Granville, when not troubled by the gout, crosses the road from the Foreign Office. As a nimble Artist indicates on the front page, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's style of walking up Downing-street is the most business-like; Sir William Harcourt might be a benevolent, middle-aged aesthete, were he but to assume a more ornate garb; Mr. Childers comports himself with the martial erectness proper to the chief of the War Office; Earl Spencer preserves his owl-in-an-ivy-bush appearance; and Lord Kimberley as worthily upholds the dignity of his office as the other Cabinet Ministers sketched do theirs.

Conspicuous though her Majesty was for her absence from the ceremony of opening Parliament, the scene inside and outside Palace-yard was almost as lively between one and two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon as it is when the Queen graciously deigns to attend in person. Unwelcome as the fact may be, Mr. Bradlaugh was undoubtedly the attraction, or the "Object of Interest," as the hon. member is dubbed in another of the pictorial pages. Inspector Denning, however (hale and hearty as ever was this ruddy-faced officer with the silver fringe of beard), had made adequate arrangements to control the large throngs of spectators both within and without the House. Inside the Lower House Sir Henry Brand held the usual informal levée; but the peculiar position of Mr. Bradlaugh kept him from joining the body of members who filed past the table to shake hands with the Speaker. The heterodox member for Northampton kept his seat under the Peers' Gallery till Sir William Knollys bravely summoned the Speaker to hear the Royal Address read. From his place in the centre of his fellow Royal Commissioners (Earl Sydney, Lord Kenmare, the Earl of Cork, and Lord Monson), Lord Selborne, with the habitually clear articulation of a Lord Chancellor, read her Majesty's Speech to the large gathering of Peers present, with but few Peers, and the customary throng of hon. members at the bar:—

## THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—

It is with much satisfaction that I again invite your advice and assistance in the conduct of public affairs.

I have given my approval to a marriage between my son Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, and her Serene Highness Princess Helen of Waldeck and Pymont. I have every reason to believe that this will be a happy union.

I continue in relations of cordial harmony with all foreign Powers.

The treaty for the cession of Thessaly to the Greek Kingdom has now been executed in its main provisions. The transfer of sovereignty and of occupation was effected in a manner honourable to all concerned.

In concert with the President of the French Republic, I have given careful attention to the affairs of Egypt, where existing arrangements have imposed on me special obligations. I shall use my influence to maintain the rights already established, whether by the firmans of the Sultan or by various international engagements, in a spirit favourable to the good government of the country and the prudent development of its institutions.

I have pleasure in informing you that the restoration of peace beyond the North-Western Frontier, together with continued internal tranquillity, plentiful seasons, and increase of the revenue, has enabled my Government in India to resume works of public utility which had been suspended, and to devote its attention to measures for the further improvement of the condition of the people.

The convention with the Transvaal has been ratified by the Representative Assembly; and I have seen no reason to qualify my anticipations of its advantageous working.

I have, however, to regret that, although hostilities have not been renewed in Basutoland, the country still remains in an unsettled condition.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,—

The Estimates for the service of the year are in an advanced stage of preparation, and will be promptly submitted to you.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—

My communications with France on the subject of a new Commercial Treaty have not been closed. They will be prosecuted by me, as I have already acquainted you, with a desire to conclude a Treaty favourable to extended intercourse between the two nations, to whose close amity I attach so great a value.

The trade of the country, both domestic and foreign, has for some time been improving, and the mildness of the winter season has been eminently suited to farming operations. Better prospects are, I trust, thus opened for the classes immediately concerned in agriculture.

The public revenue, which is greatly, though not always at once, affected by the state of industry and commerce, has not yet exhibited an upward movement in proportion to their increased activity.

The condition of Ireland at this time, as compared with that which I described at the beginning of last year, shows signs of improvement, and encourages the hope that perseverance in the course you have pursued will be rewarded with the happy results which are so much to be desired.

Justice has been administered with greater efficacy; and the intimidation which has been employed to deter occupiers of land from fulfilling their obligations, and from availing themselves of the Act of last Session, shows upon the whole a diminished force.

My efforts, through the bounty of Providence, have been favoured by the abundance of the harvest in that portion of the United Kingdom.

In addition to a vigorous exertion of the provisions of the ordinary law, I have not hesitated, under the painful necessity of the case, to employ largely the exceptional powers entrusted to me for the protection of life and property by two Acts of the last Session.

You will be invited to deal with proposals for the establishment in the English and Welsh counties of Local Self-Government, which has so long been enjoyed by the towns; together with enlarged powers of administration, and with financial changes which will give you an opportunity of considering, both as to town and country, what may be the proper extent, and the most equitable and provident form, of contribution from Imperial taxes in relief of local charges.

These proposals, in so far as they are financial, will apply to the whole of Great Britain. It will be necessary to reserve the case of Ireland for a separate consideration.

In connection with the general subject of local administration, I have directed a measure to be prepared and submitted to you for the reform of the ancient and distinguished Corporation of London, and the extension of Municipal Government to the metropolis at large.

Bills will again be laid before you with which, during the last Session, notwithstanding the length of its duration and your unwearied labours, it was found impossible to proceed. I refer particularly to those concerning Bankruptcy, the repression of Corrupt Practices at Elections, and the Conservancy of Rivers and Prevention of Floods.

Measures will also be proposed to you with respect to a Criminal Code and to the Consolidation and Amendment of the Laws affecting Patents.

The interests of some portions of the United Kingdom have suffered peculiarly of late years from the extreme pressure of the public business on your time and strength; but I trust that during this Session you may be able to consider bills which will be presented to you in relation to the Law of Entail and to Educational Endowments in Scotland, and to improved means of Education in Wales.

I commend these and other subjects with confidence to your care; and it is my earnest prayer that your wisdom and energy may, under the blessing of God, prove equal to the varied and increasing needs of this extended empire.

The commencement of the evening sitting saw the usual serenity of an opening day seriously ruffled in the House of Commons. A group of new members, of whom Mr. James Lowther and Mr. Cecil Raikes were the most enthusiastically cheered by the Conservatives, took the oath directly after Mr. Winn had moved for the new writ for Westminster. Mr. Bradlaugh then advanced to the table with the view of taking the oath likewise; but, before the Clerk could administer it, Sir Stafford Northcote roused the enthusiasm of the Opposition by calmly moving a similar resolution to that which was carried last Session:—

That, having regard to the resolutions of this House of June 22, 1860, and of April 26, 1881, and to the reports and proceedings of the two Select Committees therein referred to, Mr. Bradlaugh be not permitted to go through the form of repeating the words of the oath prescribed by 29 Vic., c. 19, and 31 and 32 Vic., c. 72.

Mr. Bradlaugh having withdrawn behind the bar, the Home Secretary briefly moved the "previous question," in the unavoidable absence of the Prime Minister, his plea being that the House had no right to prevent a duly elected member from taking the oath, and that it was the province of a Court of Law alone to determine whether any obstacle existed. This was the gist of the Ministerial argument. As the debate progressed, and the House every moment grew fuller and fuller, until it became wellnigh unbearably overcrowded, the scene was remarkable. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Teck in the Peers' Gallery, and the Princess of Wales with Princess Mary in the Ladies' Cage, were among the most interested auditors of Mr. Newdegate's magniloquent oration in defence of the Constitution and Mr. Bradlaugh's impassioned advocacy of his right to his seat. Standing on the floor of the House, within the line which indicates the bar, Mr. Bradlaugh offered to withdraw for some months if a promise were given that a measure rendering it optional to take the oath or make an affirmation would be introduced. Mr. Labouchere showed in vain how quickly such a measure could be passed. But Sir Stafford Northcote would not countenance the proposition. Mr. Gladstone, in a quiet, logical speech, was pointing out that hon. members were hardly capable judges in this delicate matter of conscience when a volley of noisy jeers interrupted him, and he dexterously alluded to them to strengthen his argument. But the Premier had the mortification to find the Ministry in a minority at the very outset of the Session. Amid the most exuberant cheering from the excited Opposition, the result of the division showed a majority of 58 in favour of Sir Stafford Northcote's resolution—286 ayes against 228 noes. Nothing daunted, Mr. Bradlaugh again walked up to the table, and respectfully repeated his claim. But, again at the instigation of the Leader of the Opposition, the junior member for Northampton was ordered to withdraw; and he discreetly did so—for the time being.

Mr. Gladstone directly afterwards heralded the Ministerial resolutions for regulating the business of the Commons. Now, it happened that on the very opening night, the Upper House set an admirable example of decorum and dispatch in procedure. The Earl of Fingall (in the uniform of the Royal Leinster Regiment) and Lord Wenlock (gay in the garb of the Yorkshire Hussars) having neatly discharged their duties of moving and seconding the Address, there were skilful but short passages of arms between the Marquis of Salisbury and Earl Granville (whose adroit answer the Prince and Princess of Wales arrived from the other House in time to hear), and other noble Lords; and the Address was agreed to in one sitting.

On the other hand, the debate on the Address was not begun till a late hour in the Commons. After the Bradlaugh episode, the reading of a letter by the Speaker announcing the stale news of the arrest of Mr. Parnell, Mr. Dillon, Mr. O'Kelly, and Mr. Sexton gave Mr. Dwyer Gray an opening to move for a Select Committee to inquire into the committal to prison of those hon. members. The Prime Minister proved there had been no breach of privilege; and Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. Sexton, Mr. P. J. Smyth, Mr. Leamy, Mr. Dawson, and Mr. Sullivan could not by their Hibernian eloquence keep the House from negating Mr. Gray's motion by 174 to 45. Not till then could Mr. Edward Marjoribanks and Mr. Firth loyally paraphrase the Queen's Speech, and give Sir Stafford Northcote grounds for renewing the debate on Wednesday, when it was again adjourned.

The ship Hereford, 1440 tons, Captain Gordon, chartered by Mr. Saul Samuel, C.M.G., Agent-General for New South Wales, sailed from Plymouth for Sydney on the 3rd inst., with 394 emigrants, under the supervision of Dr. C. E. Strutt, with Miss Jones in charge of the single women.

## THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

On Tuesday week, his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves, in the performance of his tour of official inspection, on his way from the Clyde to the Mersey, visited the Isle of Man, and stayed there till Wednesday morning. We have recently put before our readers, upon several occasions in the past twelvemonth, views of the most interesting scenes, natural objects, and historical monuments, in that small island of the Irish Sea, which proves yearly more attractive to visitors from England, and which is not difficult of access from Liverpool, Fleetwood, or Barrow on the Lancashire Coast. The places shown in our Illustrations this week are Douglas Bay, with the pleasant town of that name, the social capital and the Lieutenant-Governor's residence; Castletown, where the insular Legislature, the House of Keys, still holds its sessions, and where Castle Rushen, now the common prison, recalls the feudal rule of bygone ages; Port St. Mary, the rendezvous of the herring fishery, to protect which the first stone of a projected breakwater, the "Alfred Pier," was laid by his Royal Highness; and the picturesque ruins of Peel Castle, with those of the ancient Cathedral, on a rocky islet close to the harbour of Peel, on the western shore of the island. All these places were so lately described in this Journal, that it will only be needful to observe the manner in which the Prince was enabled to visit them last week, unfortunately with so little time to spare, having but a few hours at his disposal, that he could add but little to his former impressions, having been there before in July, 1863. The inhabitants of Douglas and Port St. Mary, who saw most of his Royal Highness, though not so much as they wished, and likewise those of Castletown and Peel, and the deputation from Ramsay next morning who waited upon him at Douglas, showed a cordial feeling of loyalty and public spirit in their manifestations of welcome to the Prince.

The arrival of the Admiralty despatch-boat Lively, with his Royal Highness on board, about ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, was greeted with the firing of a salute from the guns, as the steamer passed round the Battery Pier, and came to anchor between that and the Victoria Pier. The harbour-master went on board, and brought her into the harbour, where she was moored in "the Double Corner." A guard of honour, formed of the 1st Isle of Man Volunteers, the Rocket Brigade, the Life-Boat Crews, and the Fire Brigade, was drawn up on shore. The Lieutenant-Governor, Sir H. B. Loch, K.C.B., with the Right Rev. Dr. Rowley, Bishop of Sodor and Man, went on board the Lively and breakfasted with the Prince. Other island officials, Deemster Drinkwater (Judge), Major Goldie-Taubman, Speaker of the House of Keys, Mr. S. Harris, High Bailiff of Douglas, and Mr. W. A. Brearey, Chairman of the Town Commissioners, with members of the Reception Committee, were introduced to his Royal Highness. He received an address from the town, with one or two special presents; and then landed at eleven o'clock. Entering a carriage drawn by four greys, accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Bishop, and Captain Le Strange, R.N., commander of the Lively, his Royal Highness drove through the town, followed by three other carriages, with the local notables, and by the military and naval guard of honour. Along Parade-street, the Loch Promenade, Victoria-street, and Athol-street, there was a great display of flags and other decorations, with triumphal arches, and thousands of people cheered the Prince as he went past. Leaving Douglas, the two foremost carriages, with his Royal Highness and the chief official personages of the island, drove on to Castletown, within less than an hour's journey, on the south shore. Alighting there at the Court-House, the Prince received an address from the High Bailiff of Castletown, Mr. J. M. Jeffcott, and thence proceeded along the shore road to Port St. Mary. Here another address was presented, by Mr. Lucas, the Captain of Rushen, and the Rev. F. Tracy, the Vicar of the parish. At the spot where the new pier and breakwater is to be constructed, the Lieutenant-Governor, with the Receiver-General, Mr. Ridgway Harrison, and other Commissioners of the Harbour Board, invited his Royal Highness to lay the first stone. This ceremony was duly performed with a silver trowel, the Prince being assisted by Mr. C. R. Walker, resident engineer of the work. On the way back to Castletown, the whole party lunched with Mrs. Gawne, at Kentraugh. They returned from Castletown to Douglas by the railway, and immediately started by another line of road to Peel, across the island, getting there soon after four o'clock. At Peel, staying less than an hour, the Duke of Edinburgh received an address from a third local High Bailiff, Mr. R. J. Moore, on behalf of that division or "Sheading" of the island; then went over the ruins of Peel Castle, and finally inspected the Rocket Brigade. The Peelites, if the townspeople of Peel may be so called, gave him an enthusiastic welcome; they had put up triumphal arches, with Manx mottoes, and a variety of tasteful decorations; and they had six hundred school-children to sing "Rule Britannia" and "God Save the Queen." At Douglas, in the evening, there were splendid illuminations, which his Royal Highness failed to see. A dinner and a ball were given in honour of the Prince, by Sir H. B. Loch and Lady Loch, at Government House. Next morning, at ten o'clock, the High Bailiff of Ramsey, Mr. J. C. La Mothe, with the Ramsey Town Commissioners, brought an address to the Duke of Edinburgh, who regretted that he could not go to that place. The Lively, an hour afterwards, left the Isle of Man for the Mersey. Our Illustrations are from Sketches by our local artist, Mr. J. M. Nicholson, forwarded by the Reception Committee.

A correspondent sends to the *Times* from New York, Feb. 4, the following cable message:—"Sir Edward J. Reed, M.P., has bought another Florida railway, 174 miles in length. He now owns all the main Florida lines, extending over 500 miles."

A telegraphic despatch from Irkutsk has been received at the London office of the *New York Herald* giving further particulars concerning the missing boat's crew of the Arctic exploring-ship Jeannette. Records signed by Lieutenant de Long have been found, and these afford accounts of the great distress to which the shipwrecked men were reduced in their efforts to reach a native settlement. The Russian search parties were working energetically.

Mr. Raikes, Conservative, was on Thursday week returned for Preston. The votes recorded for him numbered 6045, against 4212 for Mr. Simpson, the Liberal working-man candidate.—Sir C. Russell, Bart., who has, in conjunction with Mr. W. H. Smith, represented Westminster since 1874, being too unwell to take his seat in the House of Commons at the opening of the Session, has applied for the Chiltern Hundreds. He has issued his valedictory address; and Lord Algernon Percy, second son of the Duke of Northumberland, the Conservative candidate for the vacancy, has explained his views on the leading political questions.—Mr. Gladstone has signed a warrant conferring the office of Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds on Mr. A. M. Sullivan.



## THE PLAYHOUSES.

Nothing discouraged by the fog, a splendid audience assembled on Saturday night last at the Vaudeville Theatre to witness the revival, under the sole leaseholdship and management of Mr. Thomas Thorne, of the always delightful and, it may be added, always fresh and juvenile "School for Scandal." Why does this delightful comedy never pull upon us, even if we witness its performance by a troupe of strolling players in a barn, or by a troupe of amateurs in the concert-room of a remote watering-place? Why do its characters never seem old-fashioned nor its dialogue antiquated; although fashionable footmen no longer (it is to be hoped) endeavour to raise small sums "by way of annuity," and no purport nor significance attaches to the mention of the Irish Tontine? I fancy that one of the reasons why the "School for Scandal" has retained its popularity is that the world is, on the one hand, as much addicted as ever it was to hatred, envy, malice, and all uncharitableness—that is to say, to talking scandal—while, on the other hand, it admires, or professes to admire, as fervidly as of yore, the qualities of integrity, generosity, and benevolence. We like to think that we have a Sir Peter Teazle, a Sir Oliver Surface, and a Maria among our friends, and a faithful Rowley among our dependents; while we are very certain that we know Lady Sneerwell perfectly; that we are members of the same club with Sir Benjamin Backbite; and that we are bidden to dine with Mrs. Candour the day after to-morrow. I never met a Tony Lumpkin in real life; but I have been intimately acquainted with at least half a dozen types of Joseph Surface.

The "School for Scandal" is a hundred and five years old, and Richard Brinsley Sheridan was only six-and-twenty years old when he wrote it. It must be remembered that the best comedies of Congreve were written before he was five-and-twenty, and that Mr. Dion Boucicault was a mere lad when he astonished the town with "London Assurance." The original plot of the "School for Scandal" differed widely from that of the existing play. The first sketch for the comedy was called "The Slanderers," and the scene was laid in the Pump Room at Bath. Sir Peter and Lady Teazle were subsequent introductions. Spatter, and not Snake, was the crawling wretch who got calumnious paragraphs inserted in the newspapers at the instance of Lady Sneerwell. Crabtree was "Sir Christopher Crab." Maria's lover was first called Clerimont, and then Florival; and of this *scenario* of the Second Act, discovered among Sheridan's MSS., the modern reader may make as much, or as little, as he can.

"All, Lady Sneerwell and Mrs. C.—3rd Lady S. and \* \* Em and Mrs. C. listening, 4th L. S. and Flor. Shows him into the room—bids him return the other way—L. S. and Emma: Emma and Florival—fits—maid—Emma fainting and sobbing:—"Death! don't expose me!"—enter maid—will call out—all come on with cards and smelling-bottles."

What has become of the maid, the fits, the cards and the smelling-bottles? "All gonned away mid de lager bier—afay in die Ewigkeit," as Hans Breitmann sings. The Lady Teazle of the Second Sketch is a detestable coquette, and two of her taunts to her husband are positively revolting in their cynicism. "Then you wish me dead," says Sir Peter. "You know I do not," is the heartless reply; "for you have made no settlement on me." "I am but middle-aged," pleads poor Sir Peter. "There's the misfortune," answers Lady T.; "put yourself on, or back, twenty years, and, either way, I should like you the better." I fancy, moreover, that the original "Old Teazle," into whom the eccentric but chivalrous Sir Peter ultimately developed, was not what is commonly (and often unjustly) deemed a gentleman. From his name, he was possibly meant to be a cloth manufacturer. Lady Teazle, too, was improved from what Thomas Moore has called "an ill-bred young shrew, whose readiness to do wrong leaves the mind in little uncertainty as to her fate," into a lively and innocent though imprudent country girl, transplanted into the midst of all that can bewilder and endanger her, but with still enough of the purity of rural life about her heart to keep the blight of the world from settling on it permanently. Unfortunately, Miss Ada Cavendish reminded the observer on Saturday, in her clever rendering of the character originally sustained in 1777 by Mrs. Abington, more of "the ill-bred young shrew" than of "the lively and innocent, although imprudent, country girl." Miss Ada Cavendish was, in the earlier scenes of the play, altogether too noisy and physically demonstrative in her "skittishness." I will not charge her with lack of refinement, because it may be that the lady's conception of the character of Lady Teazle was that of a hoyden; and a capital hoyden she certainly was. The age was one when hoydens flourished; and it is possible that Miss Cavendish had been reading in good Dr. Doddridge's Memoirs that remarkable description of a game of romps, in which a tablecloth was spread on the stairs on which sat the ladies; the gentlemen beneath tugged at the ends of the tablecloth, and then they all tumbled over one another "till the gunpowder ran out of the heels of their boots." And was not the exemplary Mrs. Inchbald given in her youth to knocking runaway knocks in Covent-garden. In the almost tragic scene following her discovery behind the screen Miss Ada Cavendish was entirely herself—quiet, dignified, pathetic, and forcible. It will be remembered that Garrick, writing to Sheridan four days after the production of the play, makes the objection that the characters on the stage, at the falling of the screen, stand too long before they speak. This is rather the objection of a stage manager, anxious for the "business" to run trippingly, than of an ordinary spectator. The audience enjoy the temporary paralysis—the "dumbfoundedness" of all the characters on the stage. The spectators are absorbed in wonder and perplexity as to what is to come next, and how this extraordinary imbrogio can possibly be cleared up; and astonished expectation is one of the chief elements of pleasure. The ordeal of standing mute and motionless so long is a very trying one for Miss Ada Cavendish; but she got through it victoriously.

The Sir Peter Teazle of Mr. William Farren is too well known and too thoroughly appreciated to need renewed comment, which could be only a re-echo of bygone and well-deserved plaudits. This excellent comedian was at his very best on Saturday; as was also Mr. Thomas Thorne in the subsidiary but by no means unimportant part of Crabtree. It can surely be no news to Mr. Henry Neville to be told that his Charles Surface is in its gallantry and vivacity a superb performance. Mr. Frank Archer as Joseph Surface was rather hard. Surely "Master Blifil," in "Tom Jones," from which prose epic Sheridan borrowed the characters of the two brothers, was an oilier and younger-looking hypocrite than the sententious personage represented by Mr. Archer. He looked so intensely respectable that both he and the audience must have had great difficulty in persuading themselves at last that Joseph Surface was a scoundrel. A stage hypocrite should at least be allowed to betray himself in an occasional "aside," be it only a gesture or a look; but Mr. Archer never let the ethical cat out of the bag. Mr. John Maclean's Sir Oliver Surface was all that it should have been; and Mr. Edward Righton made Moses a really funny little Jew, and not a gross and offensive caricature.

Mr. Lin Rayne had uphill work with Sir Benjamin Backbite, for the reason that the "macaroni" in question is really an extinct type of character; but Mr. Lin Rayne threw intelligence and appreciativeness into the part, and was highly amusing. Mrs. Arthur Stirling was an excellent Mrs. Candour, while Miss Alma Murray was a graceful but slightly too melancholy Maria, and Mrs. G. Canninge a stately but somewhat affected Lady Sneerwell. The dresses were rich and tasteful, and were from the designs of Mr. Alfred Thompson, and the scenery was extremely elaborate, although too much encumbered by upholstery. One sees a great deal too much of the upholsterer and too little of the scene-painter on the modern stage. I hope that the revival of the "School for Scandal" at the Vaudeville will have a long and triumphantly prosperous run. Mr. Thomas Thorne has certainly done his best to deserve success.

This being the age of benefits, I am certain every theatre-goer who has been delighted with the remarkably beautiful and resplendent pantomime of "Little Bo-Peep" will agree with me that the hard-working and talented company of players in the Covent Garden spectacle richly merit the benefit the lessee has generously accorded them. I am glad to hear the concluding performances next week are to be for the benefit of the "Little Bo-Peep" company. My turn may come next.

G. A. S.

## MUSIC.

The Sacred Harmonic Society's concert of yesterday (Friday) week comprised performances of Handel's Coronation Anthem, "Zadok the Priest," Gounod's "Messe Solennelle," and Beethoven's "Mount of Olives." This selection offered an interesting contrast between the grace and refinement of the French composer's music, the beauty and dramatic power of Beethoven's work, and the sublimity of Handel's anthem, the most celebrated of those which he composed for the coronation of George the Second. The solo vocalists on the occasion referred to were Miss A. Williams, Mr. Maas, and Mr. H. E. Thorndike; the two former artists having particularly distinguished themselves in the incidental passages of the mass; and in the seraph's song (Miss Williams) and the opening recitative and air (Mr. Maas) in Beethoven's sacred cantata. The chorus-singing was generally good, with the exception of two or three points in the mass, the music of which is much less familiar to the chorists than that of the other pieces in the programme. Much regret was felt at the cause of the absence of Sir Michael Costa, whose place, as conductor, was (as occasionally heretofore) ably supplied by M. Sainton. Although progressing favourably, Sir Michael will not be able to be present at the next concert, on Feb. 24, when Mendelssohn's 42nd Psalm, a new "Te Deum" by Mr. W. G. Cousins, and Mr. Sullivan's "Martyr of Antioch" are to be performed.

The Carl Rosa opera company's recent performances at Her Majesty's Theatre have consisted of repetitions of works already noticed, the second representation of Balfe's "Moro" having been postponed from Thursday week to Monday last, when Miss Georgina Burns replaced Madame Valleria as Olivia, owing to the indisposition of the latter.

The second of Mr. Sims Reeves's concerts of operatic, national, and miscellaneous music took place at St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening, when our great tenor sang the recitative and song, "The grasping, rasping Norman race," from Macfarren's "Robin Hood," and the nautical ballad, "Tom Bowling." Mr. Reeves was encored in the first song. Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Santley, Mr. Abercrombie, Mr. F. B. Foote, and Mr. H. Pyatt also contributed to the selection from "Robin Hood;" and they and Miss Spenser Jones were the vocalists in the miscellaneous portion of the programme, which included the clever instrumental performances of the "Anemoic Union," directed by Mr. Lazarus. The third concert takes place next Friday evening.

Mr. John Boosey's "London Ballad Concerts" are still pursuing a successful career during this, their sixteenth, season. Last week's performances were of the usually attractive kind, including several new songs—"Sunshine and Rain" by Blumenthal; "Come to me, O ye Children," by Macrone; "The Old Barge" by Behrend; "Serenade" by A. Goring Thomas; and "My love is come" by Marzials; the singers having been, respectively, Madame Antoinette Sterling, Miss M. Davies, Miss Damian, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Oswald. These vocalists, Madame Sherrington, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Maybrick contributed other more familiar pieces, all having been warmly applauded and some encored. As usual, the good part-singing of the South London Choral Association was an agreeable feature of the evening. This week's concert offered attractions of a similar nature.

This week's Monday Popular Concert brought forward two movements composed by Mr. A. C. Mackenzie—a "largetto" and "allegretto"—for pianoforte and violoncello. The composer, it will be remembered, produced a cantata entitled "The Bride," at the Worcester Festival in September last. This work, as we recorded at the time, was very successful, and leads to the expectation of some good results from the future of the composer. The pieces now referred to are well written for the respective instruments, the introductory movement having especially displayed Signor Piatti's fine tone and cantabile style, and the other division, his remarkable executive skill in passages of display. The "Largetto" is chiefly melodic and expressive, the "Allegretto" being playful and volatile. The pianoforte part was well sustained by Mdle. Krebs, who afterwards gave a remarkably fine rendering of Bach's chromatic fantasia and fugue, and, for the encore, a "Bourrée" by the same master. The concert included a repetition of three pieces—"Prelude," "Romance," and "Scherzo"—for violin (with pianoforte accompaniment), by Franz Ries. There is much character in each movement; the "Romance" being very melodious and expressive, and the "Scherzo" full of playful fancy. They were finely played by Madame Néruda, with Mr. Zerbin at the pianoforte. Mr. Oswald rendered the vocal pieces with much success.

The Royal Albert Hall Choral Society's concert of this week consisted of performances of Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" ("Lobgesang") and Rossini's "Stabat Mater;" works that have often been given in association, with a good effect of contrast between the opposite styles of the German and the Italian master.

Madame Isabella Power's concert took place at the Royal Academy of Music on Wednesday evening.

The Philharmonic Society entered on its seventieth season on Thursday evening, when an excellent programme included the specialty of Beethoven's gigantic choral symphony, the work written for the society in 1823. Mr. W. G. Cousins retains the office of conductor, which he has long efficiently fulfilled.

Mr. Percy Blandford's "oratorio and miscellaneous concert" was announced for yesterday (Friday) evening at St. James's Hall, with a list of eminent solo-singers, in co-operation with the concert-giver.

The "Lady Jenkinson Prize" at the Guildhall School of Music has been competed for by eighteen students, Miss Mary Ann Gritton having been the successful competitor.

## PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Feb. 7.

The catastrophe of the Union Générale still continues to be the chief topic of conversation here. What a fine subject for a novelist would be a thoroughly modern and artistically realistic treatment of this struggle of millions against millions, of this pitched battle between the Jews and the Gentiles, in which the spiritual and temporal powers of the Gentiles have suffered so cruelly; of this politico-fashionable financial company that began with the benediction of the Pope and ends amidst the curses of the faithful and of the unfaithful, amidst the united maledictions of Capoul, of the *demi-monde*, and of the Faubourg St. Germain! The chapter of accidents of which the crash has been the cause is long and curious indeed, and the number of martyrs is so great and some of their names so illustrious, that to have been a victim of M. Bontoux has almost become a title not so much to the sympathy as to the envy of ordinary mortals, who were either poor in purse or rich in prudence. The completion of the immense church of the Sacred Heart, that is being slowly built on the heights of Montmartre, by subscription of the faithful all over France, will be again retarded. All the reserve funds were deposited in the Union Générale. Singers and actors who had retired to enjoy the golden proceeds of cosmopolitan triumphs announce their intention of returning to the stage. Their millions have disappeared. Their houses have to be sold. Help! help! Strakosch, Vinentini, Mapleson, and all ye impresarii! "I am open to the highest bid," says Mdle. Heilbron, with cynical frankness. "I want, above all things, to gain money. I shall do like Sarah Bernhardt, I shall sell myself, if needful, to one of those dealers in human flesh—*marchands de viande humaine*—who speculate in artists in the new world."

MM. Bontoux and Fédér are still in prison, and proceedings are about to be instituted against several, if not all, the directors. The latest news for the shareholders—sad news, in truth—is that the official assignee is going to call in the three quarters of the capital of the Union that has not been paid up, 375f. per share.

When the Union was founded, as I have said above, under the patronage of the Pope and Eugène Veuillot, one of the directors suggested that the motto of the company should be *Honneur à Dieu*. It has been observed that *Adieu, honneur*, would have been more suitable.

M. Gambetta has left Paris. The ex-Premier is now at Nice, and intends, it is said, to visit Italy. And yet, whatever journal one takes up, it is full of Gambetta. He is just as much the man of the day as ever. A newspaper, devoted to M. Gambetta, *La Petite République Française*, has published a sort of caricature—"Le Pensionnat Bourbon" or "Bourbon School," which is being much discussed. It represents the Chamber of Deputies as a lot of schoolboys trembling before M. Gambetta, and on the point of being flogged for having been disrespectful towards him. The declaration is prompt and severe, for the explanation of the last scene of the caricature is "the rustication of the school is expected every moment." M. Gambetta has, at least, the merit of frankness.

Nevertheless, the Freycinet Cabinet seems to have some months of life in it. Yesterday the Government was interpellated on the subject of the revision of the Constitution, and obtained a vote of confidence by 287 against 66.

You may talk about Fleet-street on the University Boat-race day! That is child's play compared with the sight that was presented by the Place de l'Opera during the five nights of the Slosson-Vignaux billiard-match at the Grand Hôtel last week. The crowd was immense; at times it must have numbered ten thousand people, rich and poor, noblemen and cab-drivers, cook-boys and milliners, bookmakers and shoe-blacks. And all eyes were fixed upon a transparency placed in front of a window on the third floor of the hotel. Behind the transparency was an electric light, and on it might be read the names Slosson-Vignaux, and beneath each name the score; and every five minutes the numbers were changed, and the crowd gazed and gazed for hours, and the circulation was interrupted, and the spectacle gave food for reflection. To think that all this excitement was caused by an international match between an American and a Frenchman! And that whether one or the other won was really a matter of perfect indifference to everybody except the players and their backers! To think, too, that the fact that the two adversaries really did shake hands after the match and drank champagne together has become a matter of public interest and discussion! To think, furthermore, that the French are reputedly the most spiritual people on the face of the earth!

This is the moment of the "Petits Salons," as they have been called, the picture exhibitions in the artistic clubs, which are, as it were, the general rehearsal of the grand annual Salon. There are now open exhibitions in the "Cercles" of the Place Vendôme and of the Rue Saint-Arnaud, and an exhibition of lady artists in the Cercle des Arts Libéraux. All these exhibitions contain a vast number of products of industrial art, saleable pictures that give proof of more or less technical ability, and that is all. Many famous names are to be seen on the frames; but, with rare exceptions, the pictures this year show that the artists have treated the "Petits Salons" somewhat unceremoniously.

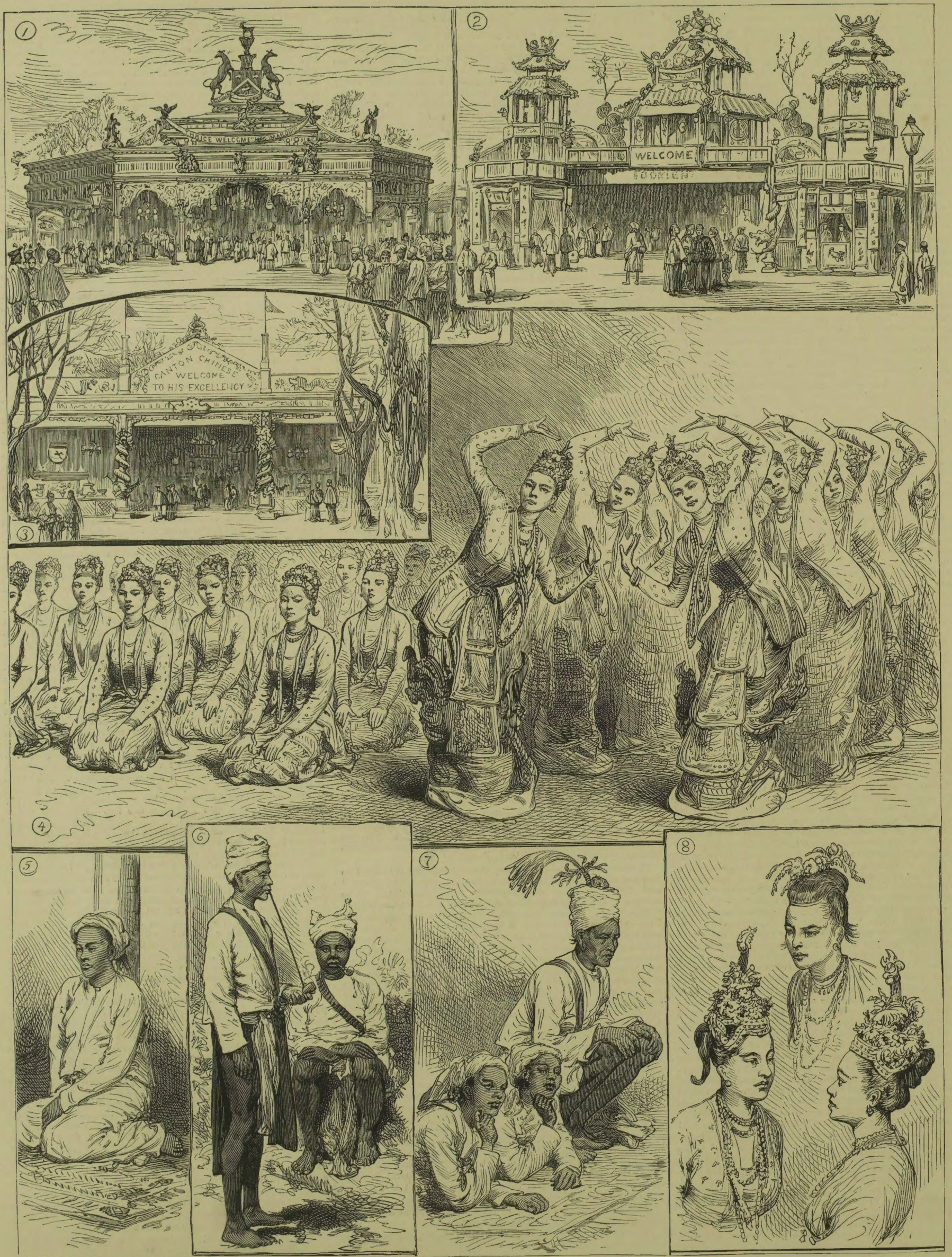
People who may be interested in the singularly unsympathetic personality of M. Emile Zola will learn with pleasure that the shadow of the great prophet of naturalism, M. Paul Alexis, has published a volume entitled "Emile Zola, Notes d'un Ami," in which he has told everything that he knows about Zola, and he knows everything. M. Alexis, who, by-the-way, is very much of a laughing-stock in the literary world here, begins with Zola's great-grandfather, relates the story of Zola's childhood, his debut at Paris, his struggles, the history of his various novels, the history of Zola the critic, of Zola the dramatic author, of Zola the man, Zola's way of working, Zola's way of nibbling his pen, Zola's way of taking notes, the hour at which Zola's big dog takes a bath under his master's eye; and, finally, as if the measure of weariness were not full and overflowing, M. Paul Alexis presents us with one hundred pages of unpublished verses, not by himself, but by Emile Zola! Verses written when Zola was a schoolboy! And what verses! Why publish them? The reason is simple: Balzac published his youthful works. Zola must have his "Œuvres de Jeunesse" too.

T. C.

Our Portrait of Lord Wenlock is from a photograph by Mr. Silvester Parry, of Chester; that of the Hon. E. C. Marjoribanks, from one by Mr. A. Melhuish, Portman-square; and that of Mr. Firth, from one by Messrs. Lombardi and Co., Pall-mall East.

Earl Spencer on Thursday week received a deputation which asked for an enlargement of the powers of local authorities to deal more promptly with cases of cattle disease. The Lord President of the Council, in reply, said that a new circular was going out to the local authorities to facilitate the declaration of infected areas; but he could not, without fresh powers from Parliament, grant all that the deputation desired.





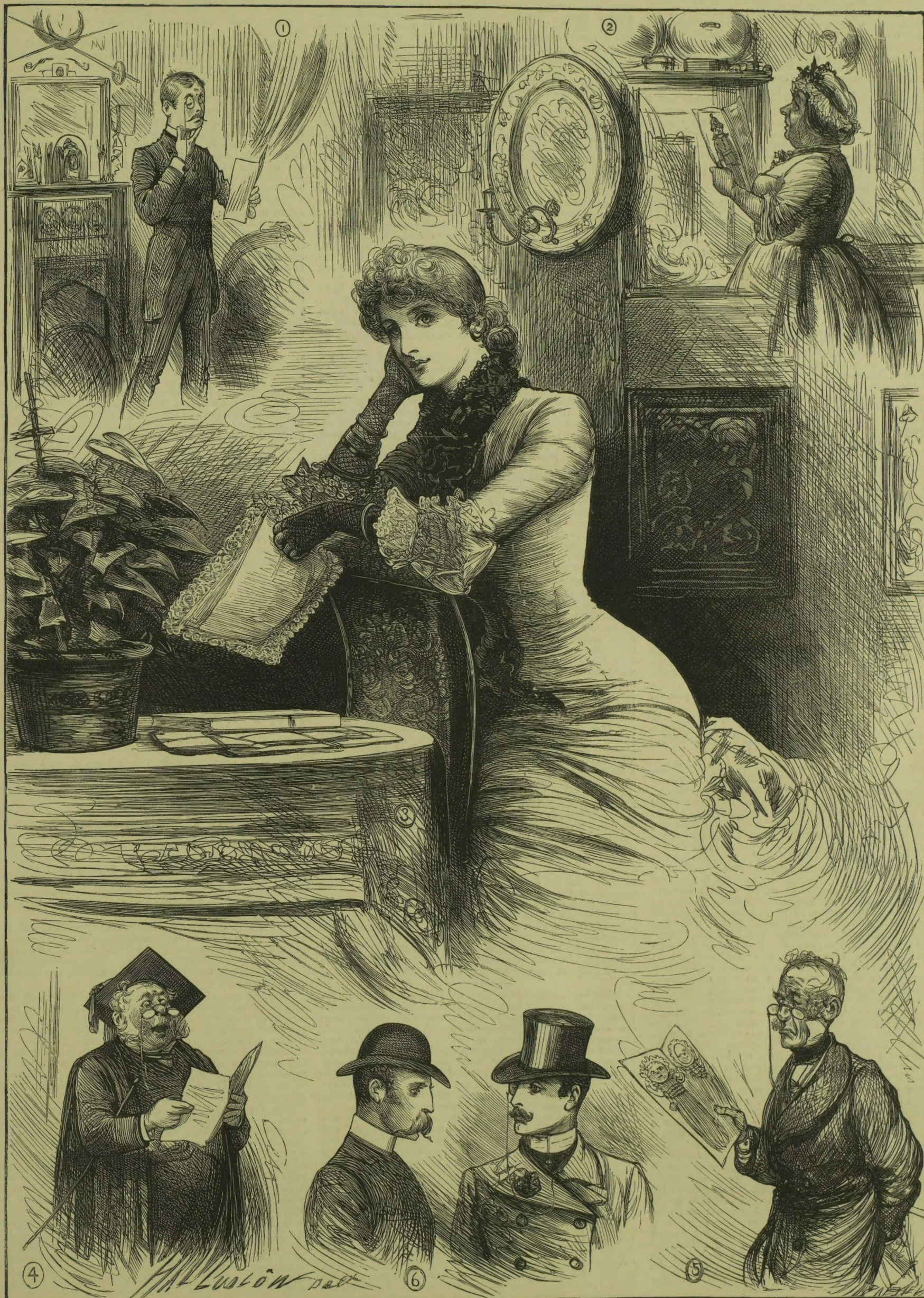
1. Pavilion of the Suratis and Natives of Bombay, at Rangoon.  
2. Pavilion of the Chinese.

3. Canton Chinese Pavilion.  
4. Burmese Ballet (Yeng Pooay): Dancing-Girls of Twantay and Henyadah.

5. A Looker-on.  
6. Karen Chiefs.

7. Le Hawk, a Chief of Arracan.  
8. Burmese Dancing-Girls (Head-dresses).





1 and 2. Unwelcome Valentines.

3. "I wonder who this is from!"

4. Dr. Thwackem is remembered by his pupils.

5. Mr. Quiverful does not appreciate the joke.

6. Some of the fellows who got pretty Valentines.



## Extra Supplement.

## RUSSIAN CONVICTS AT THE YENISEI RIVER, IN SIBERIA.

Seventeen or eighteen thousand persons, two thirds of them convicts under sentence for a variety of criminal offences, the other third part being women and children permitted to accompany their convict relatives, are yearly sent to Siberia; they are usually conveyed from Russia down the Volga to the Caspian, thence to Perm, and over the Ural to the central convict dépôt at Tiumen, in Western Siberia. Here they are huddled into iron barges, which carry them down the Tura and the Irtysh to the Ob, and then up the last-named river to Tomsk, a distance of 3000 versts, in ten days; and it is to be feared that much suffering and disease may be caused by mismanagement in over-crowding these vessels. There is a precise description of one of them in a book which we lately reviewed, "Through Siberia," by the Rev. Henry Lansdell, who travelled across the whole breadth of that vast region, in 1878, on purpose to inspect the Russian prisons and establishments of penal servitude. He states that most of the convicts sent to Siberia, when they get to their destination, are allowed a certain degree of personal liberty, similar to the condition of our ticket-of-leave men, earning their livelihood by ordinary colonial occupations. The imaginary quick-silver mines, with their deadly fumes by which so many lives are supposed to have been extinguished, have no more real existence than the fabled poisonous shadow of the Upas tree. Convicts sentenced for various crimes to a term of hard-labour servitude, of which class there were, in one year, 2252, being one seventh of the whole number transported to Siberia, are employed in the gold-mines of Yeniseisk, Kansk, Irkutsk, Nijni Udinsk, and Kara, and about the sources of the Lena, the Amoor, and other rivers. There are silver-mines, also, and coal-mines. Mr. Lansdell, who is well acquainted with all the convict prison establishments of Great Britain and of Europe, did not find the system adopted in Siberia, on the whole, to be one of greater severity. The immense overland journey, mostly on foot, but marching and resting on alternate days, continued through the summer months, perhaps for a distance of several thousand miles, is a formidable ordeal to think of. It has been superseded, in some recent instances, by shipping the convicts in the Baltic or in the Black Sea, and sending them a long voyage round the Cape and Asia to Saghalien or the Amoor. Great indignation was excited against the Russian Government, in July, 1879, by a shocking story of the over-crowding of one of the convict-ships from Odessa, causing the death of two or three hundred unhappy prisoners. This tale proved to be utterly groundless, since the vessel arrived with all the people in good health. The alternative and more usual way of sending convicts to Siberia is here to be observed, as one incident of the long eastward journey, the crossing of the great river Yenisei, is shown in our present illustration. A convict party may consist of a hundred and fifty or two hundred men, with a small military escort. Such a party is represented in our engraving as waiting on the banks of the river Yenisei, for the "flying bridge" that is to carry them across. The traveller through Siberia will often have met the long straggling line of these unfortunates, dressed in a uniform suit of grey; and, as they drew near, may have heard the clanking of the iron chain, which many are compelled to wear under their clothes; a sound which, once heard, can never be forgot, and seems to haunt the memory. The stages on the road to exile are marked by special "étape stations," as they are called. These temporary prisons, which generally stand apart from the villages, seem to be all built after one pattern; they are long wooden structures with a row of small windows near the roof, and are invariably painted a hideous yellow colour.

## A BURMESE ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

His Excellency the Marquis of Ripon, Viceroy of India, accompanied by the Marchioness of Ripon, lately visited British Burmah, an outlying but very important portion of her Majesty's Indian Empire. A correspondent there writes to us: "British Burmah has now, for the third time since its establishment, received the visit of a Viceroy. Lord Dalhousie came here first, after the second Burmese war. Lord Mayo came here just ten years ago, shortly before he paid the ill-fated visit to the Andamans, in the course of which he was murdered. And now, Lord and Lady Ripon have been here, to see what this country is like. Mr. Bernard, the present Chief Commissioner, is a nephew of the late Lord Lawrence, and so one of a family of Indian Administrators. I send you materials for some illustrations of the entertainments provided upon the occasion of this Viceregal visit. The sketches and photographs are mostly connected with 'pooays,' these being the great national amusement. There are three classes of pooays; the 'Yein,' or posturing; the 'Zat,' or dramatic; and the 'Yote-Thay,' or marionette, in which dolls worked by strings carry on the performances of both the other kinds. The Burmese are passionately fond of these pooays, and will watch them for hours. The performances mostly take place at night, the business of the evening commencing at about midnight and lasting till five in the morning. The performances before the Viceroy were given at hours more in accordance with English habits, and the performers were girls and widows of respectable family from the two districts of Twantay and Henyadah; one set of girls standing up, while the others were seated. They danced to the music of a band which, to European ears, is an orchestra of torture. A big circular instrument, inside which a man is seated, is the 'Sein'—it is a graduated scale of drums, which the performer strikes to all appearance promiscuously. The inner circle contains a similar scale of brass cymbals, and is called the 'Kyay-woin'; it is played in the same wholesale manner as the 'Sein.' Next in importance as a part of the orchestra, though ranking first as an instrument of torture, in the 'Ngai,' consisting of a rough clarinet, or wooden penny whistle, with a brass horn loosely attached to the end. Besides these instruments, there are a big drum and two sizes of cymbals. To the unaccustomed ear the music seems at first to have nothing in it but noise; gradually, however, as you watch the posturing, you observe that there is a cadence in it to which the performers respond, and at times even a sort of tune. In the dramatic performance, the King of the Monkeys fought a broadsword combat with the King of the Maneaters. The struggle for a while seemed doubtful, but our simian ancestor was set down in the programme to have the best of it in the long run."

We are indebted to Mr. H. Keene, of the Accountant-General's Office, Rangoon, for sketches of this entertainment, together with a series of photographs taken by Mr. P. Kier, photographer, of Rangoon.

The Marquis of Hartington will preside at the dinner of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools on the 15th.

## THE COURT.

Her Majesty entertained the Empress Eugénie and the ladies and gentlemen of her household at dinner previous to the departure of the Empress from Osborne Cottage; the other members of the dinner circle being the Duchess Dowager of Roxburghe, Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby, Lieutenant-General Lord Charles Fitzroy, and Captain Bigge. The Hon. Lady and Miss Ponsonby and Mrs. Bigge, with the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, joined the Royal party in the drawing-room. The Queen went to Osborne Cottage on Saturday and took leave of the Empress on her departure for London. Princess Beatrice crossed to Portsmouth with the Empress in the Royal yacht Alberta, and afterwards returned to Osborne; Captain Bigge attending the Empress to town. Divine service was performed at Osborne on Sunday by the Rev. George Connor; her Majesty and Princess Beatrice being present. Earl Spencer arrived; and with Mr. Connor joined the Royal family at dinner. A Council was held by the Queen on Monday, at which were present the Lord President, the Lord Steward of the Household, and the Secretary of State for the Home Department. Sir John Holker, Judge of the Court of Appeal, was sworn in a member of the Privy Council, and took his seat at the board accordingly. Earl Spencer, Earl Sydney, and Sir William Vernon Harcourt had audiences of her Majesty. Among other guests who have recently been included in her Majesty's dinner parties are the Hon. Lady Biddulph, the Hon. Lady Ponsonby, and Mrs. Bigge; also Admiral Ryder and Captain Carter (commanding her Majesty's ship Hector, guard-ship at Cowes). The Right Hon. G. Shaw Lefevre had an audience of the Queen. Yesterday was the forty-second anniversary of her Majesty's marriage.

The Duchess Dowager of Roxburghe has succeeded Lady Abercromby as Lady in Waiting, and the Hon. Horatia Stopford arrived at Osborne. Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Edward Clinton has arrived as Groom in Waiting, and Lieutenant-General Lord Charles Fitzroy has succeeded Major-General Du Plat as Equerry in Waiting.

The Victoria and Albert is expected to leave about March 17, to convey her Majesty and Princess Beatrice to Cherbourg, en route for Switzerland, where they will pass a week or two; returning to England for Easter.

Madame Marie Roze-Mapleson has received from the Queen a handsome bracelet in testimony, as an accompanying letter from Sir Henry Ponsonby states, of the pleasure experienced by her Majesty at the singing of the accomplished artist at Osborne in December.

The Right Hon. Sir William Bramwell is created Baron Bramwell, of Hever, Kent; and General E. Stanton, her Majesty's Charge-d'Affaires at Munich, is made a K.C.M.G.

The Rev. James John Hornby, D.D., Head Master of Eton College, is appointed Chaplain to her Majesty.

The Queen has recently caused a letter to be written to Lord Aberdare, as President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, asking whether it would not be possible for the society to take steps for the prevention of the practice of mutilating cattle in Ireland, and expressing the earnest desire of her Majesty to put a stop to such cruelties.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, after hunting with the West Norfolk hounds at Houghton, the Marquis of Cholmondeley's seat, wound up his sport in the chase for this season at Sandringham by joining the meet of the West Norfolk at Dersingham, accompanied by the Princess. There was a large field; and, after some fair runs, in which their Royal Highnesses joined, they returned to Sandringham. The Prince and Princess, with their daughters, attended Divine service on Sunday at St. Mary Magdalene's Church, in the Park, the Rev. F. Hervey and the Rev. John Russell, Rector of Black Torrington, North Devon, officiating. On Monday the Royal family came to London for the early Parliamentary season. The Prince and Princess visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace shortly after their arrival at Marlborough House. The Duke of Edinburgh and the Duchess of Teck lunched with their Royal Highnesses on Tuesday. The Prince and Princess were present at the debates in the House of Lords and House of Commons in the evening.

The Princess has another nephew; the Queen of Greece having been confined of a son on the 1st inst.

A meeting has been summoned by the Prince in connection with the Royal College of Music for the 28th inst., at St. James's Palace. Invitations have been forwarded, by his desire, to many distinguished personages, as well as to the Mayors and other authorities in the chief places throughout the United Kingdom. The object of the meeting is to further the movement in question, which has the support of all the members of the Royal family.

The Prince has accepted the office of President of the Smithfield Club for 1883; also the Presidentship of the committee for procuring a portrait of the Duke of Devonshire, the Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

The Hon. H. Tyrwhitt-Wilson succeeds Colonel Teesdale as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince, and Lady Emily Kingscote Miss Knollys as Lady in Waiting to the Princess.

After leaving the Isle of Man, the Duke of Edinburgh returned to Liverpool, where he inspected H.M.S. Defence, the guard-ship in the Mersey; and, subsequently landing from the Lively, his Royal Highness drove to the King's Dock, and inspected the Naval Reserves on H.M.S. Eagle. Want of time prevented the Duke inspecting the Royal Artillery Volunteers, he having to leave for Belfast, where he arrived early yesterday week in a dense fog, which caused the arrival of the Lively to be unobserved for some hours, her despatches from Carrickfergus being consequently delayed. The Duke during the day made an inspection of the Reserves stationed at Carrickfergus, and paid a visit to the Gibraltar training-ship, where he was received by Sir John Lentaigue, Inspector of Prisons and Industrial Schools, and the committee of the ship; after which he steamed off for Kingstown, arriving in the harbour early on Saturday morning. After examining the Belleisle, his Royal Highness came to London and joined the Duchess at Clarence House, St. James's. The Mayor of Pembroke has received an official intimation that the Duke and Duchess will visit that port on March 18, when her Royal Highness will launch the turret-ship Majestic.

It was intended that the Duchess of Connaught should be removed on Monday for change of air from Bagshot to Windsor Castle, but it was suddenly decided that the Duchess should leave Bagshot on Sunday. The Duke and Duchess, accompanied by Sir William Jenner, Dr. Playfair, and the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Egerton, accordingly left Bagshot Park early in the afternoon. Her Royal Highness is progressing favourably.

Prince Leopold, who has been detained at Arolsen through a sprained knee, is expected to cross from Calais with his bride-elect, Princess Hélène, in a special steamer to Dover, instead of crossing from Flushing in the Victoria and Albert, owing to the uncertainty of the weather. On the marriage of his Royal Highness the committee of the Bachelors' Club, of

which he is President, will present him with a complete silver toilet service of the Louis XVI. period.

The Duke of Cambridge entertained a party of gentlemen at dinner last Saturday, covers being laid for thirty; and presided on Wednesday evening at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, at a public dinner in aid of the building fund of the Richmond Hospital. His Royal Highness, as Ranger of Hyde Park, has appointed Colonel Tyrwhitt, his Equerry, Deputy Ranger, in the place of the late Hon. James Macdonald.

The Duchess of Teck paid a visit yesterday week to the home of the Association of German Governesses, Wyndham-place, Bryanston-square, of which she is a patroness. Her Royal Highness, who was received by the vice-president of the association, Lady Suffield, made a general inspection of the institution. The Duke of Teck and the Duchess have dined with Viscount and Viscountess Lismore and with the Earl and Countess of Rosslyn. Her Royal Highness was present at the concert given by the Wandering Minstrels Amateur Orchestral Society on Thursday at the Grosvenor Hall, Buckingham Palace-road, in aid of the West-End Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, Welbeck-street. The Duchess has consented to distribute the prizes of the Queen's Westminster Rifles on the 25th inst. in Westminster Hall.

The Empress of Austria, who arrived for the hunting season in England last Saturday, was received at Dover by the Austrian Ambassador, who went on board the Maid of Kent on its arrival at the pier; as did also Captain Sir T. C. Bence, R.N., who conducted her Majesty to the special train awaiting her. Mr. Mortimer Harris and other representatives of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway were in attendance, with Mr. Neele, of the London and North-Western. The Empress lunched at the Lord Warden Hotel, and afterwards continued her journey, via Battersea, to Wrenbury, Cheshire, where Viscount Combermere received the Imperial visitor. On Monday her Majesty was in the field with Sir Watkin Wynn's hounds, having a good day; the meet being at Whitchurch.

## FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

Mr. Charles Lindsay Scott, son of Mr. J. Lindsay Scott, of Mollance, Castle Douglas, Forfarshire, and Lady Agnes Tollemache, sister of the Earl of Dysart, were married at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, last Saturday. The bridesmaids were Lady Agatha Tollemache, the bride's sister; the Hon. Rhoda Tollemache, the Hon. Eva Hanbury-Tracy, Miss Janet Sinclair, and Miss Amy Tollemache, her cousins; Miss Constance Scott, sister of the bridegroom; and Miss Frances Wolseley. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Francis J. Holland, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, assisted by the Rev. W. Sinclair, Westminster, cousin of the bride. The Earl of Dysart gave his sister away. The wedding breakfast was given at Lady Huntingtower's residence, Chesham-place, after which the bride and bridegroom left for Helmingham Hall, Lord Tollemache's seat near Ipswich.

A marriage is arranged between the Hon. Patrick Greville-Nugent, fourth son of Lord Greville, of Clonyn, and Ermenegarda, only daughter of the late Mr. Augustus Ogilvy, of Cove, Dumfriesshire, N.B.

## ART NOTES.

Mr. Joseph Edgar Boehm, sculptor, was on Monday elected a Royal Academician.

The exhibition of the Glasgow Institute of the Fine Arts, Sauchiehall-street, was opened to the public on Tuesday.

Mr. Albert Grey, of Albert-street, Regent's Park-road, has availed himself of the æsthetic craze to publish a series of valentines for the coming festival.

An International Exhibition of Photographic Apparatus has been opened at the Rooms of the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, and will remain open till the 25th inst.

A Fine-Art Exhibition, embracing objects appertaining to the different industries of the country, will be held at Bradford during the summer. It will be opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., presided at a meeting yesterday week at which a committee was formed to raise a statue or other sculptured memorial to the late Mr. G. E. Street in the Royal Courts of Justice.

Lord Wimborne (formerly Sir Ivor Guest) was, at a meeting in the Colston Hall, Bristol, yesterday week presented with his portrait painted by Millais, and valued at 1000 guineas, in remembrance of having twice contested the city on behalf of the Conservative party.

The Topographical Society of London held their first annual meeting yesterday week. They are issuing in seven sheets the View of London in about 1550, by Antony van den Wyngaerde, in the Sutherland Collection of Topographical Prints in the Bodleian Library.

The Langham-place Artists' Society gave its first conversation of the season on Saturday night last. The pictures principally consisted of works destined for the forthcoming exhibition of the Dudley Gallery. The musical element, always a marked feature of these gatherings, was more than usually excellent.

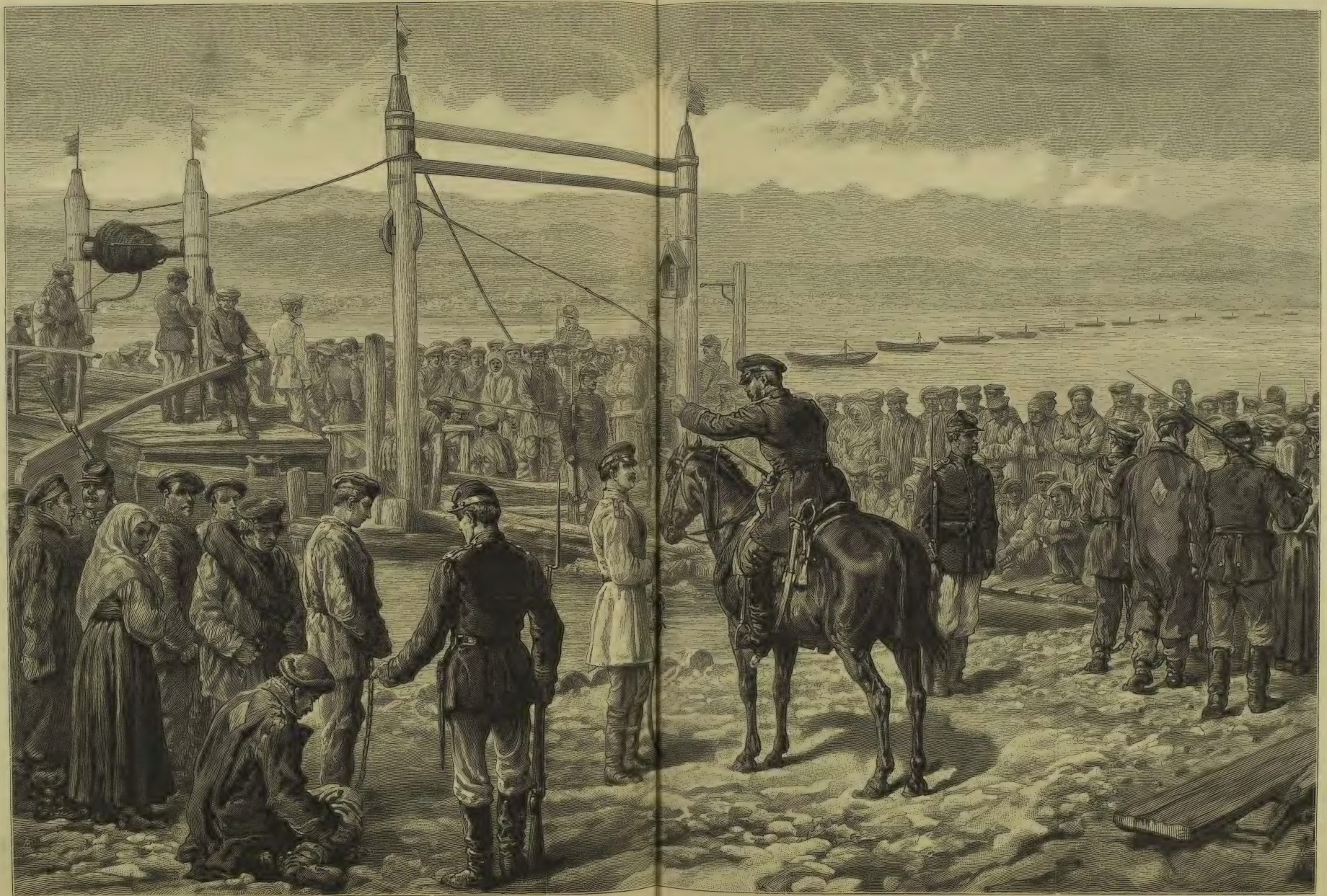
The fifth annual Dundee Fine-Art Exhibition closed on the 17th ult., after a most successful season. There were 997 paintings hung; also a number of works in sculpture, and a large collection of etchings and drawings in black and white—a new feature in Dundee. The sales amounted to £5407, an increase of £500 over those of the previous exhibition in 1880; and the sum drawn for admission, season tickets, &c., was £1222, an increase of £250 over the drawings of last year. Relatively to the population, the sales are the highest yet reached by any exhibition in Great Britain.

The Lord Chief Justice and Sir Stafford Northcote have written letters which were read at a large meeting at Exeter, on Monday, approving of the proposed extension of the Albert Memorial Museum at Exeter, a prominent feature of which is the establishment of an art gallery, to be exclusively devoted to the works of Devonshire artists. The extension will involve an expenditure of nearly ten thousand pounds. A satisfactory start was made on Monday. The Bishop and other gentlemen addressed the meeting, and a hope was expressed that the foundation-stone would soon be laid.

A Fine-Arts and Industrial Exhibition will be opened at the County Hall, Lewes, next Monday, by the Earl of Chichester, Lord Lieutenant of the county, the Mayor of Lewes (Mr. Wynn E. Baxter) presiding. Valuable collections of paintings, old china and porcelain, miniatures on ivory, and other articles of virtu will be contributed by the Speaker, the Rev. Sir George Shiffner, Bart., Lady Dorothy Nevill, Mr. J. G. Blencowe, Mr. W. Grantham, M.P., Mr. Louis Huth, Mr. Henry Willett, and others. The industrial exhibits will include specimens of local manufactures of pottery, ironwork, &c. The surplus funds will be used for the endowment of the Lewes School of Art.

The Smoke Abatement Exhibition at South Kensington will close next Tuesday, the 14th inst.





RUSSIAN CONVICTS UNDER MILITARY ESCORT WAITING TO BE FERRIED ACROSS THE RIVER YENISEI, IN SIBERIA.



## COMPANY-MONGERING IN FRANCE

The financial crisis in Paris which has thrown its gloom over





SKETCHES FROM "MORO, THE PAINTER OF ANTWERP," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—SEE PAGE 134.



## THE GREEK CHURCH AT BAYSWATER.

The new church in Moscow-road Bayswater, dedicated to Agia Sophia (St. Sophia), and erected for the worship of the Greeks in London was consecrated last Sunday by his Grace Antonius Archdeacon of Corfu, assisted by the Rev. Archimandrite Dr. H. Myriantheus, and other clergy. The congregation, originally established in Finsbury-circus, removed about thirty years ago to a more suitable building in London-wall, City. Now, when the majority of the congregation live in the West-End, it has been found desirable to erect a church in that quarter. The edifice is in the Byzantine style, of an imposing character, and will accommodate upwards of 700 persons. Marble in slabs and in mosaic has been largely used in the finishing of the internal walls. The consecration began with the perambulation of the exterior of the church by the Archbishop and clergy, the intoning of prayers, and the knocking for admission at the closed doors of the church. The demand is made in the Greek tongue in the Scriptural words, "Lift up your heads, O ye gates, and the King of Glory shall come in." The churchwarden inside replies, "Who is the King of Glory?" and on receiving the response, opens the door and admits the procession. The crowned Archbishop and the principal clergy wore highly ornate vestments, and three of them being of the monastic order, presented an imposing ecclesiastical group. In accordance with the rites of the church the altar was washed by the Archbishop and priests with fragrant wine; the walls of the edifice were symbolically cleansed, the choir meanwhile chanting the special service. The sanctification ritual concluded with the "Gloria in Excelsis." The Greek clergy present included the Rev. Constantine Stratouli, of Liverpool, a priest from Corfu acting as chaplain to the Archbishop, and Arch-priest Hatherly, of Bristol, the only Englishman in holy orders in the Greek Church.

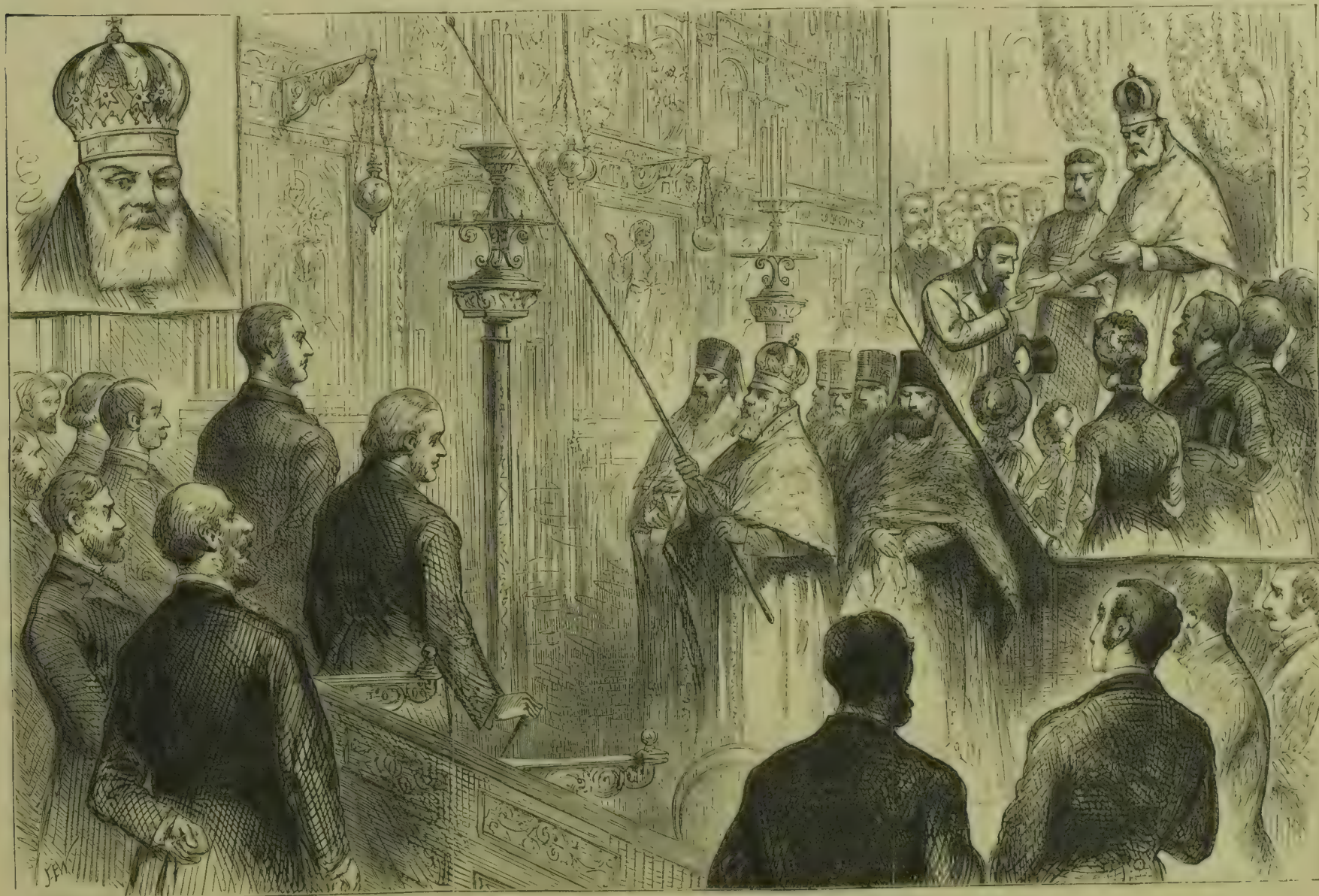
The Rev. Canon Barry presided yesterday week at the annual distribution of prizes to students of the Royal Architectural Museum and School of Art, Tufon-street, Westminster.



THE GEORGE A. CLARK TOWNHALL, PAISLEY.

## THE GEORGE A. CLARK TOWNHALL, PAISLEY.

It is very unusual, in Great Britain, indeed almost unprecedented, that the name of an individual should be affixed to a Townhall; though in several instances, as in that of the William Brown Free Library at Liverpool, the memory of a munificent donor is preserved in the title of special institutions placed in charge of the Town Council. The prosperous and important Scottish burgh of Paisley, after nearly four centuries of municipal dignity, having received its privileges from King James IV. in 1488, has now been provided with a stately and commodious Townhall by the gift of one of her enterprising sons, the late Mr. George A. Clark, who had settled in the United States of America. His brothers remaining in Paisley, the late Mr. James Clark, of Ralston, Councillor John Clark, and Mr. Stewart Clark, of Kilnside, were still associated with him in business; and in November, 1873, Mr. James Clark was elected one of the Town Council, and started the project of building a Townhall. It had been proposed nine years before, and had been a subject of discussion in the Council in 1871, but they had demurred to the cost, which would have required a rate of twopence in the pound for twenty years. Mr. George A. Clark died at Newark, New Jersey, on Feb. 13, 1874, and bequeathed, in addition to £1000 for the Infirmary and £1000 for a Ragged School, the sum of £20,000 to erect a Townhall in Paisley. His brother, Councillor James Clark, had already, by his exertions in a few months, procured local subscriptions for this purpose to the amount of £13,870. These were presently returned to the subscribers, including several of £1000 each from Messrs. John Poisson, J. and P. Coats, and others; the Messrs. Clark thenceforth undertaking the sole charge of building the Townhall. A site was purchased, for £9000, fronting on the river Cart, adjacent to the Old Bridge, and extending on another side along Abbey-close. The building itself was to cost £20,000, and competitive plans were invited: the first prize was awarded to a local firm of architects, Messrs. Rennison and Scott; but the design of Mr. W. H. Lynn, architect, of Belfast, was finally preferred, though its execution would



CONSECRATION OF THE GREEK CHURCH OF AGIA SOPHIA, MOSCOW-ROAD, BAYSWATER, ON SUNDAY LAST.



necessarily exceed the cost first intended. The first stone was laid, Oct. 22, 1879, by the aged mother of the Brothers Clark, surrounded by her sons, daughters, sons-in-law, and grandchildren, a ceremony of rare interest, not soon to be forgotten by those acquainted with the family and the town. This old lady, long widowed, died in her eighty-third year, May 5, 1880, and her second son, the eldest surviving, Mr. James Clark, died in August last year. Enough has been stated to explain and justify the designation of "The George A. Clark Townhall."

The facts above stated, which form a remarkable chapter of local history, are gathered from the *Paisley and Renfrewshire Gazette* of last Saturday; but the proprietors, Messrs. J. and J. Cook, will publish a Memorial Volume, illustrated, to contain a full historical account. It is intimated that to the original gift of £20,000 from Mr. George A. Clark have been joined nearly equal contributions from his mother and from each of his four brothers, the youngest of whom, Mr. William Clark, has not yet been mentioned. In fact, the Townhall, with all expenditure belonging to it, has actually cost about six times as much as the first donor meant to give, and all from one respected private family. Such an example will confer a new significance upon the old Scottish proverb, "A Paisley man, ye ken." We have much pleasure in engraving an illustration of the fine building, which stands at the corner of Abbey-close and Smithhills-street, one way facing the venerable Abbey, on the other side, with a high clock-tower and a ventilating-tower overlooking the small river Cart. It contains, on the ground floor, a public hall, 130 ft. long, and 60 ft. wide, a minor hall, a reading-room, all well lighted and decorated, cloak-rooms, retiring-rooms, and other convenient accessories; on the upper floor, committee-rooms, galleries, a promenade, a hall for pictures, and accommodation for musical performers. A grand concert organ, by Messrs. Bryceson and Ellis, of London, is placed in the hall; and Messrs. Gillett and Bland, of Croydon, furnish the great clock and bells, with chimes, in the tower.

The ceremonial opening of the new Townhall, on Monday week, is reported at length in the *Paisley Gazette*. The streets of the town were gaily decorated with flags and garlands. There was a procession of the various trades and guilds, with the civic authorities, from St. James's-street through the principal thoroughfares. The Provost, Mr. MacKean, with the Magistrates, Town Council, Sheriff, and burgh officials, attended in state; and Mr. John Clark delivered the building to the Corporation. Mr. W. Holmes, M.P., and Professor Dickson, of Glasgow University, to which also the late Mr. Clark made a noble benefaction, took part in these proceedings, or in the conversazione meeting that ended the day.

### "MORO, THE PAINTER OF ANTWERP."

The English version of "Pittore e Duca," Balfe's Italian opera, composed in 1854, which has been placed on the stage of Her Majesty's Theatre by the Carl Rosa Company, was noticed last week by the critic and reporter of musical performances, in his own department of this Journal. A page of engraved sketches, presented to our readers this week, sets before them a few leading personages and incidents belonging to the dramatic plot, which is extremely romantic, and, to the best of our knowledge, wholly imaginary, though dealing with such real historical characters as the Duke of Alva (Alba, in Spanish), the tyrannical Governor of Flanders under Philip II., and the artist known afterwards in England as Sir Antonio More. The heroine of this operatic story, a young lady named Olivia, whose part is sustained by Madame Valleria, is supposed to have fled to a convent, and to have got up a false rumour of her own death, in order to escape from her forced marriage to Count Aremborg; but she is captured by the Duke of Alva, who oppresses her with his detestable attentions. He summons Moro, the painter of Antwerp, to paint Olivia's portrait; and Moro, who happens to have been her most ardent lover some time before, recognises with delight her whom he had believed to be dead. Pleasing and pathetic melodies are interchanged at suitable opportunities by the vocalists on the stage, while acting these and the subsequent scenes, which have a slight degree of sentimental interest. The principal scene delineated among our illustrations is that in which Moro has drawn his sword against the Duke of Alva to defend Olivia from an attempted insult, and she endeavours to restrain her chivalrous lover from the combat, which, indeed, is presently stopped by the arrival of a Royal message depriving the wicked Duke of his much-abused power in Antwerp.

### AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.

Mr. James Howard, M.P., on Monday presided at the annual meeting of the Farmers' Alliance, at which the report of the committee, congratulating the members on the satisfactory progress made by the organisation, was adopted.

The Warwickshire Chamber of Agriculture at its meeting last Saturday adopted a resolution to the effect that, in the present crisis of the agricultural interest, the most urgent call is for a provision of adequate security for tenants' unexhausted improvements.

The anniversary of two local agricultural societies was held at Nottingham last Saturday. Lord Belper thought better opportunities should be given to the landlords to spend their capital on their land. Earl Manvers said he did not find that his tenants effected improvements which would take a very long time to exhaust. He advocated a readjustment of local taxation.

At the rent audit held at Nostell Priory on the 2nd inst. Mr. Rowland Winn, M.P., again returned 25 per cent to the tenants on his Nostell estate.

### GENERAL HOME NEWS.

The Eddystone new lighthouse was successfully lit for the first time yesterday week.

A free library was opened at Devonport on Monday by Sir John St. Aubyn, M.P.

Mr. G. M. Felton was on Tuesday elected chairman for the year of the City Commission of Sewers.

The State apartments of Windsor Castle will be closed on and after to-day (Saturday) until further orders.

Dr. W. Bowman has been elected hon. secretary, and Mr. Warren De La Rue manager, of the Royal Institution.

Mr. Jabez Church, the newly-elected President of the Society of Engineers, gave on Monday his opening address.

Mr. Charles L. Eastlake, the Keeper and Secretary of the National Gallery, has been elected a member of the governing body of Westminster School.

Mr. E. B. W. Nicholson, librarian of the London Institution, has been appointed Bodleian Librarian at Oxford University, in the place of Mr. Cox, who died last year.

An attempt has been made to injure Mr. Forster by inclosing an explosive powder in an envelope addressed to him at Dublin Castle. During the past year the Chief Secretary received four hundred threatening letters.

The closing of the Smoke Abatement Exhibition is fixed for Tuesday next, the 14th inst., and its usefulness will extend to the end. Within the last few days several interesting exhibits have been brought in, and are at work.

Mr. J. H. Balfour Browne has resigned the Registrarship to the Railway Commissioners, with the intention of devoting the whole of his time to his practice at the Parliamentary Bar and before the Railway Commissioners.

The Liverpool School Board have decided to serve a precept on the Corporation for £42,000, to meet the Board's requirements for the coming financial year. This is equal to nearly 3d. in the pound on the gross assessment of the borough.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Asylums Board last Saturday, the smallpox returns showed that the number of patients under treatment were 496, being a decrease of 11 as compared with those of the previous fortnight.

A meeting will be held at the Mansion House, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, next Tuesday, the 14th inst., for the promotion of the objects of the Association for the Development of British Woollen Industries.

Last week 2775 births and 2023 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 40 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by 77 the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years.

A meeting of the Victoria Institute took place on Monday evening, when a paper by Mr. Callard, F.G.S., "On Breaks in the Continuity of Mammalian Life in certain Geological Periods adverse to the Darwinian Hypothesis," was read. There was a discussion.

George Weston was charged at the Mansion House Police Court on Tuesday with damaging the statue of Queen Anne by striking it with a chopper and a hammer. When arrested he made some remarkable statements, and the presiding Alderman ordered his removal to a lunatic asylum.

At the Liverpool Assizes on Saturday Leah Hughes, the stepdaughter of a captain and shipowner of Bangor, North Wales, brought an action for breach of promise against John James Peemuller, a German of independent means. The jury awarded £100 damages.

At the February examination, on the subjects in which instruction has been given by the tutors of the Inner Temple, the Masters of the Bench have awarded pupil scholarships of 100 guineas each to the undermentioned students:—Common Law, Mr. E. Brierley; Equity, Mr. E. W. Farnall; Real Property Law, Mr. A. L. Ellis.

The Smith's Prizes, given annually at Cambridge to two commencing Bachelors of Arts, the best proficient in mathematics and natural philosophy, have been adjudged as follows:—First prize, R. A. Herman, B.A., Trinity College, Senior Wrangler 1882; second prize, J. S. Yeo, B.A., St. John's College, Second Wrangler, 1882.

A preliminary meeting was held at Nottingham yesterday week, under the presidency of the Mayor, for the purpose of constituting the General and Reception Committee for the purposes of the Social Science Congress to be held in that town in the forthcoming autumn. The president of the Association, Mr. Hastings, M.P., attended and addressed the meeting on the work and objects of the association.

A dense fog pervaded great part of the metropolis last Friday and Saturday, causing great difficulty of locomotion on foot or by vehicle. Several accidents are reported, two of them fatal. The body of a young lady, who appears to have been a governess, was found in the Thames near Hampton Court, and it is believed she must have walked into the river in the fog. In the Surrey Docks a fireman was drowned.

Several hundred students of the Queen's College, Belfast, yesterday week took part in the "funeral" of the Queen's University of Ireland. This body now gives place to the Royal University, and the students perambulated the principal streets of Belfast, preceded by a coffin, on which lay the gowns of an M.A. and a B.A. A funeral oration was delivered at the "grave."

At a meeting held at the Royal United Service Institution on Thursday week—the Duke of Cambridge in the chair—resolutions were adopted in favour of establishing an Hospital and Accident Ambulance Service for the metropolis.—The Mercers' Company have forwarded twenty guineas in aid of

the City classes of the St. John Ambulance Association. Since the commencement of the present winter session 2400 certificates have been awarded.

Yesterday week, on the occasion of the jubilee of *Chambers's Journal*, a deputation from the booksellers and publishers of Edinburgh waited on Dr. William Chambers at his residence, in Chester-street, Edinburgh, and presented him with an illuminated address. The address was signed by fifty-four booksellers and publishers. Later in the afternoon, Dr. Chambers received another deputation, consisting of his employees, who presented him with a congratulatory address.

Mrs. Nathaniel Montefiore on Saturday forwarded a cheque for £2000 to the Lord Mayor in aid of the fund being raised at the Mansion House for the relief of the distressed Jews in Russia. Mr. Nathaniel Montefiore at the same time forwarded a cheque for £1000 for the same object. The Court of Common Council have agreed to contribute £500 to the fund. The amount at present received is £35,000. After a sermon, preached on Sunday by Canon Fleming at St. Michael's, Chester-square, the sum of £189 was contributed.

At a meeting of the London School Board on the 2nd inst. Mrs. Surr was re-elected as a member of the Industrial Schools Committee, a position which she had resigned in consequence of the action of that body with regard to the St. Paul's School. A motion was discussed to suspend all further expenditure and other proceedings in reference to industrial schools until the result is made known of the promised Royal Commission to inquire into the whole existing industrial school system. The proposition was rejected. A new board school was publicly opened on Monday at Flockton-street, Bermondsey-wall, by Mr. E. N. Buxton, Chairman of the London School Board. The schools have been erected to accommodate 1002 children, divided as follows—girls, 300; boys, 300; infants, 402. Southwark has board-school accommodation for 25,000 school places.

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 18.

SUNDAY, FEB. 12.	
Sexagesima Sunday. Morning Lessons: Gen. iii.; Matt. xxiv. 1-29. Evening Lessons: Gen. vi. or viii.; Acts xxvii. 1-18. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Cadman; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Piers Cloughton; 7 p.m., St. James's, noon, probably Hon. and Rev. A. Phipps.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. F. S. Barry; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon T. N. Rowell. Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. Francis Paget. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. Dr. Baker, Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School.
MONDAY, FEB. 13.	
City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, general court, 1.30 p.m. London Institution, 5 p.m. (Mr. H. J. Byron on the Border Line between Faice and Comedy). Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Sir Richard Temple—Geography of the Birthplace and Cradle of the Mahatma Power of Western India).	Medical Society, 8.30 p.m. Surveyors' Institute, 8 p.m. (discussion on Fair Rent). Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Captain Abney on Recent Advances in Photography). Academy of Music: ball for scholarships at Willis's Rooms.
TUESDAY, FEB. 14.	
St. Valentine. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor McKendrick on the Mechanism of the Senses). Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. J. Coleman on Air Refrigerating Machinery). Colonial Institute, 8 p.m. (Lieut.-Col. T. H. Grant on the Progress of Canada, &c.).	Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m. Photographic Society, anniversary, 8 p.m. Association for Promotion of British Woollen Manufactures, meeting at the Mansion House. Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dean Cowie on Geometry) (four days).
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 15.	
Bankers' Institute, 6 p.m. (Mr. M. D. Chalmers on Bills of Exchange Bill, 1881). Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. P. W. Hasluck on the Art of Turning). Meteorological Society, 7 p.m. Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m. Dental Surgery Association, 8.30 p.m. British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m. (Dr. Phené on Recent Researches and Excavations in Scotland). Amateur Orchestral Society, St. Andrew's Hall, 9 p.m.	Warehousemen and Clerks' School, annual festival, Cannon-street Hotel (Lord Hartington in the chair). University College Hospital, festival, Langham Hotel (the Duke of Cambridge in the chair). Deaf and Dumb Association, dinner, Freemasons' Tavern (the Duke of Connaught in the chair). Dialectical Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. C. R. Drysdale on Individual Liberty and Social Needs). Society of Analysts, 8 p.m.
THURSDAY, FEB. 16.	
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Dr. P. L. Slater on the Geographical Distribution of Animals). London Institution, 7 p.m. (Professor H. E. Armstrong on the Economical Use of Coal Gas for Lighting and Heating). Royal Society Club, 6.30 p.m. Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (papers by Messrs. W. H. Perkin, Flight, E. H. Rennie, J. C. Thresh, T. F. Lloyd, and P. Smith).	Linnæan Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. S. Wilson on Potato Disease and the Theory of Fungoid Parasitism; Lieut. J. F. Cockburn on the Shells of Aden). Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society, 7 p.m. (Mr. M. A. P. Urquhart on Water-fittings). Numismatic Society, 7 p.m. Royal Society, 4.30 p.m. Antiquaries' Society, 8.30 p.m. Bach Choir, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
FRIDAY, FEB. 17.	
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 11.45 a.m. The Queen's Drawingroom, Buckingham Palace, 3 p.m. Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor McKendrick on the Breathing of Fishes, 9 p.m.). Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. J. Slater on Physical Science in Relation to Architecture). United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Colonel W. W. Knollys on the French Autumn Manœuvres of 1881).	Geological Society, anniversary, 1 p.m., dinner. Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. C. B. Cayley on the Distribution of Accent in Greek; Mr. B. Dawson on the Aesthetics of Translation, illustrated from Different Versions of the Bible). Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. N. Maclean on the Depreciation of Silver as it affects India). Artillery Company Ball, the Prince and Princess of Wales to be present.
SATURDAY, FEB. 18.	
New Moon, 2.50 a.m. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. Watkins Lloyd on the "Iliad" and "Odyssey").	Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association, annual festival, Willis's Rooms (the Duke of Edinburgh in the chair).

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The Report presented at a Meeting, held on Jan. 5 last, showed that on the 31st Dec. 1881 the Institute of Actuaries' Hix Table of Mortality, with 3 per cent interest and net premiums, The calculated liability was £1,970,019 To which further Reserves were added of £110,084

Making the Total Reserves £2,080,103

And the Assurance Fund being £2,433,337

The Net Surplus was £346,694

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The report above mentioned, a detailed account of the proceedings of the Bonus meeting, the returns made to the Board of Trade, and every information, can be obtained at either of the Society's Offices, or from any of its Agents.

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Words by F. E. Weatherly; Music by J. L. MOLLOY.

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Words and Music by LOUISA GRAY.

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He had tir'd himself out with his jesting, At the Palace that festival day, And now in the noontide was resting As the maidens passed down by the way.

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THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

SEE PAGE 126.



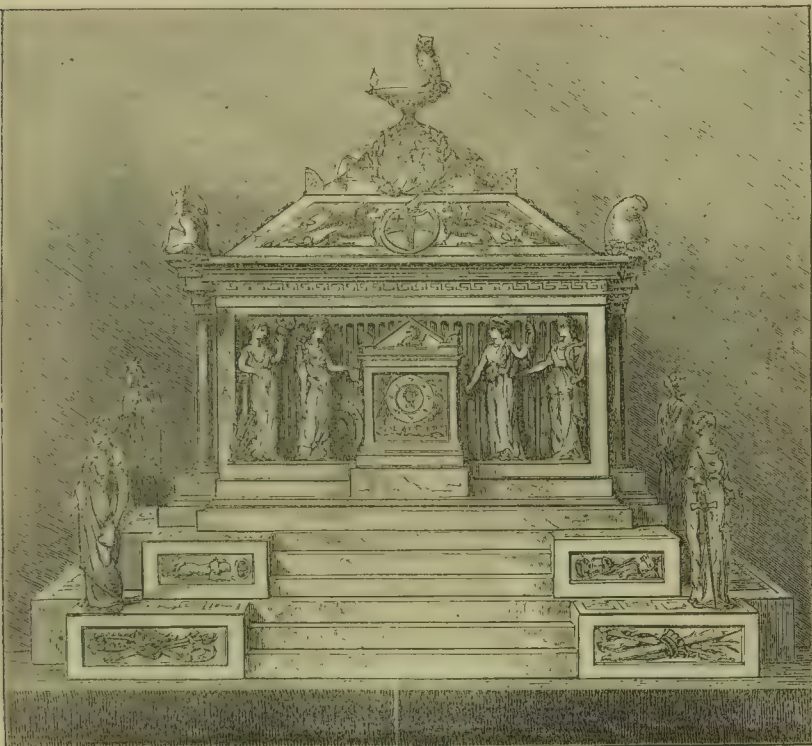


## A CHINESE FESTIVAL SHOW.

The Chinese tradespeople and workpeople to be found in every mercantile port of the Eastern Archipelago, as well as those at home in China, are accustomed, where they are sufficiently numerous and rich enough, to keep up their national religious festivals and public entertainments. At Sourabaya, the eastern port of Java, where a naval correspondent of ours made the sketch we have engraved, the yearly celebration of an elaborate ritual performed for the repose of the spirits of departed parents and ancestors was attended with a great display in one of the streets of the Chinese quarter. Upon a lofty wooden stage erected for the occasion, surrounded by tall standards with flaunting banners of different colours, and with the grotesque figure of a dragon, suspended head downwards, to signify the reversal of the evil power which pursues the soul after death, the shrine of this pious worship had been carefully prepared. Several models of pagodas were placed there, for the habitation of their proper deities, and each side of the platform was adorned with huge revolving paper lanterns, each of which, painted with a variety of quaint emblematic shapes, and with the names and titles of the deceased, bore a memorial record of their personal merits, and those of their mourning kindred. Other pictures represented the state of future retribution for the wicked, and that of felicity for the favourites of Heaven. A priest, wide-robed and long-haired, standing on a raised board, with much oratorical gesticulation and with a powerful voice, chanted his litany of intercession for the eternal welfare of those gone into another world, commending them to the mercy of Yen Wang, the Chinese Pluto, with frequent offerings of food, and burnings of paper made up in the form of articles of clothing, houses, or furniture, or paper money and letters, as if for the service of the dead. Notwithstanding the solemnity of this proceeding, there was a good deal of feasting and merry-making among the crowd of spectators, who did not seem to take the mourning greatly to heart.

## THE CITY ADDRESS TO MR. GLADSTONE.

The gold casket voted by the Court of Common Council to Mr. Gladstone, in which to place the illuminated address presented to the right hon. gentleman last October, has been



CASKET FOR THE CITY OF LONDON ADDRESS PRESENTED TO MR. GLADSTONE.

completed by the Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Company, of Regent-street. The design, which is of pure classic character, with Tuscan columns at each end, is a trophy 10 inches in height by 12 in length, approached on each side by silver steps, with figures in gold at the four corners, representing Eloquence, Justice, Industry, and Law. In the front is a monumental tablet, bearing the crest, arms, and motto of the Premier, surrounded by a wreath of laurel, enamelled in proper colours, and accompanied by female figures intended for the City of London, Commerce, Ceres, and Ireland. The reverse side has in its centre, supported by the City dragons, the following inscription:—"To the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Prime Minister of England, as a token of the estimation in which he is held by the citizens of London, and of their appreciation of his high character, rare genius, and varied gifts, so long devoted to the service of his country." The lid is decorated with shields in proper colours, in gold and enamel, with the arms of the City, Britannia and British Lion, the Royal Standard, the Union Jack, and the bust of Homer, Mr. Gladstone's favourite author. The ends bear emblematic references to the Premier's varied studies and accomplishments. Surmounting the whole is the Lamp of Learning, with the owl, the bird of wisdom, perched on the handle. Inside the casket, the lining is of blue satin; and the pedestal rests on supports of velvet in the same colour.

## THE SAILOR PRINCES IN CEYLON.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, sons of the Prince of Wales, Midshipmen of H.M.S. Bacchante, left Ceylon at the beginning of this week on their homeward voyage. They had an opportunity of going up to Kandy, the old native capital of the island, which is the subject of our illustration. From Colombo to Kandy is a railway journey of seventy-five miles, ascending the inland mountain country through magnificent scenery, the line curving and winding round precipitous cliffs and hills covered with luxuriant tropical vegetation. A branch line runs to Gampola, the centre of the coffee plantations, beyond which lie the flowery vale of Pussilawa, the romantic glen of Ramboddie, the tea plantations, and Newera Ellia, a cool and grassy upland vale, situated beneath the Pedro-talla-galla range of mountains, the highest in Ceylon; this place is a favourite health resort of European residents. But the journey direct by railway to Kandy, which is accomplished in

four hours, brings the traveller into the heart of the ancient native kingdom, which is a place of great historical interest, and of singular aspect. The situation of Kandy, a little city of ten thousand inhabitants, perched in a recess or basin of the mountain ranges, 1500 ft. above the sea, and surrounded by thickly wooded hills of a still greater height, with an artificial lake, or reservoir, just below the town, has a striking effect upon the visitor for the first time. Several monuments of architectural and antiquarian interest are here to be inspected, especially the Temple of Maligawa, or of the Dalada, where the Sacred Tooth of Buddha has been preserved during more than fifteen hundred years, after being brought hither from Dantapura, in Southern India. The Portuguese, indeed, when they were masters of Ceylon, pretended to have carried it away and ground it to powder, in order that the Catholic missionaries should disabuse the native mind of its superstitious veneration for this curious relic. But the Buddhist priests at Kandy still declare that the tooth in their possession, which is big enough to have belonged to a giant—it may not be a human tooth, after all—is the real original Buddha's tooth, as the footprint of Buddha, on Adam's Peak, is about five feet long and two feet broad. The Prince of Wales on his visit to Ceylon five years ago, was permitted to look at the famous tooth; and it will be remembered that our Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson, gave us a sketch of the scene when this relic was exhibited in its silver shrine, in a chamber of carved ivory, with ceremonial homage to its sacred associations.

## THE MAGAZINES.

The strength of the *Cornhill*, as frequently the case, lies rather in its miscellaneous contributions than in its serial fiction. "Damocles," so far as can be judged from its commencement, appears a story of the average *Cornhill* class, distinguished rather by ease of treatment and fluency of dialogue than by any absorbing interest. In "Love the Debt," which seems to have reached its dénouement, there is a spirited sketch of a popular Irish electioneering orator. The most remarkable for literary ability among the miscellaneous papers is an essay on Senancour, better known from the title of his principal work as Obermann, the sentimental French pessimist whom Mr. Arnold, guided by Sainte-Beuve, discovered and introduced to the English public several years ago. Senancour is interesting as a really genuine instance of a type commonly marred by affectation, but his reveries are more commended by style than substance. "Let Nobody Pass" is an amusing story; and there is abundance of entertainment in the retrospect of celebrated Senior Wranglers; and in the curious instances of eccentric baptismal appellatives which form the staple of the article on "Personal Nomenclature."

*Macmillan*, unlike the *Cornhill*, depends principally upon its serial story. In the present instalment of "Fortune's Fool," Mr. Hawthorne shows an increased tendency to the fantastic; but the writing is admirable, and there is nothing of that attempt to make himself a mystic against the grain, into which the pardonable emulation of his father has frequently misled him. The contribution next in point of interest is Dr. Lyon Playfair's account, derived from personal observation, of the manner in which American industry is shackled by the prohibitory tariff. The dearth of labour is another impediment to the competition which, from the ingenuity of their artisans and the excellence of their goods, the United States might otherwise maintain with us in the markets of the world. There is little else of much interest in the number, except a careful but rather too sternly judicial review of Mr. Rossetti's poems by Mr. J. A. Symonds.

*Blackwood* is considerably under its usual mark. There is great power of analysis in Lady Martin's observations on the character of Juliet, which are, further, an interesting revelation of the acquaintance with the subtleties of a dramatic conception which may be gained by the endeavour to impersonate it. "The Fixed Period" continues to be humorous; and "Pentock" is a pretty, healthy, country story, truthful to human and inanimate nature. The rest of the number is insignificant.

The *Fortnightly* is fairly interesting throughout, but contains no article of especial note. Sir Alfred Lyall directs attention to the singular system of State apotheosis in China, by which the national Pantheon is made almost a branch of the Civil Service. Mr. Carnegie's report of United States opinion respecting England is worth noting for the sound sense it really contains, with a smile at the fidelity with which Mr. Carnegie's interlocutor reflects Mr. Carnegie's own views. Mr. Niven's tribute to Garrison is just in the main, although the writer is greatly mistaken if he imagines that the Abolitionist party could have effected emancipation by their unaided efforts. Lord Coleridge and Dr. Carpenter's discussion on vivisection leaves us in doubt how far the one party is prepared to go in permitting the practice, or the other in suppressing it. Some of Lord Coleridge's expressions almost seem to indicate that he would prohibit it altogether; but we can hardly suppose this to be his meaning when we consider how soon he may himself be called upon to preside at a trial where a most important part of the testimony will be derived from experiments upon animals.

Lord Sherbrooke's eccentric and sophistical argument for the clôture in the House of Commons, and Lord Dunsany's demonstration of the military peril of the Channel Tunnel, and the liability to compulsory military service it would impose upon the people of this country, are the most important contributions to a good number of the *Nineteenth Century*, and have already attracted sufficient attention from the press. Mr. Barclay expounds the grievances of the farmers, Mr. Karl Blind draws up a long indictment of Prince Bismarck, and Mr. Storrs Turner presents himself in the uncommon and creditable character of a philanthropist not only anxious for the abolition of the opium trade, but willing that England and not India should pay for it. M. Reinach's defence of M. Gambetta's recent proceedings rests upon the assumption that a revision of the Constitution is really desired by the majority of the French people. If so, M. Gambetta will soon be in power again; meanwhile, M. Reinach's application of the term "miscreants" to the jurymen who refused to whitewash M. Roustau suggests that he may be too much blinded by passion to discern the signs of the times.

The *Contemporary* is in general abstruse and didactic. The

Duke of Argyll's paper on agricultural depression seems to hint that landlords may find it to their advantage to comply with some of their tenants' demands and indemnify themselves by a more strictly commercial method of doing business with them. "The Crisis in Serbia" described by O. K. is ecclesiastical, and the article is chiefly important as an indication of the animosity of Pan Slavistic Russians towards Austria. Mr. Mulhall's "Rise of the Middle Class," is a great example of the eloquence of statistics, mostly tending to establish the enormous strides made during the last generation even by poor and backward countries. Thus there are twice as many landed proprietors in Spain as there were in 1810, and the exportation of grain from Russia has increased sevenfold since the emancipation of the serfs. The proportion of well-to-do people to the rest of the community is, speaking roughly, in England one third, in France one fifth, in Germany one twelfth, in Italy one twentieth, in Russia one hundredth. Mr. W. S. Lilly powerfully contrasts the virulence of religious scepticism in France with its candour and moderation in England.

Mr. Julian Hawthorne's "Dust," in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, though slightly written in comparison with his other serial, nevertheless improves. The first chapter of the present instalment, a story complete in itself, is particularly good. Mrs. G. O. Davies's picture of a Norfolk broad, and Mr. Walford's sketch of the eccentric Rev. Sir Henry Bate Dudley, are very entertaining reading.

*Harper* is, as usual, full of admirably and copiously illustrated papers, among the most interesting of which are notices of the present political leaders of France, with capital portraits; and a sketch of Mr. Irving as he appears in private life. The Mexican Republic and the city of Philadelphia are also the vehicles of much excellent wood engraving, while the letterpress also has a substantial value. "Witch Hazel" is a striking story. The *Century* is even more varied, with Longfellow's fine poem, "Hermes Trismegistus," the late Dean Stanley's slight but interesting notice of F. W. Robertson, the novels of Mrs. Burnett and Mr. Howells, and Mrs. Mitchell's excellent survey of the Phidian age of sculpture. The *Atlantic Monthly*, excellent throughout, is especially noticeable for Mr. Lodge's fine article on Daniel Webster; Mr. Lathrop's "Echo of Passion," a story with many indications of deep thinking and descriptive power; and the continuation of the Northern Investigator's "Studies in the South." The writer is decidedly of opinion that there is no probability of the negro races dying out.

The principal feature in *Belgravia* is "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," by the authors of "Ready-Money Mortiboy," very properly designated by the writers "an impossible novel," but one with which it is impossible to help being amused. Mrs. Alexander's "Admiral's Ward" is also a work of merit, and the drama which "Quida" contributes in apparent emulation of George Sand, however ill-adapted for the stage, shows real power. *Temple Bar* has little worthy of remark besides its serial tales and a biography of Prince Potemkin. The late Grenville-Murray's "Five Years in a Convent," in *Time*, deals with a well-worn subject, which is nevertheless so handled as to enlist the interest and sympathy of the reader in no ordinary degree. Mr. Scudamore's views on the progress of French influence in Syria are worth noting. The *St. James's Magazine*, considerably improved of late, has good serial fictions by Mr. Francillon and the Swedish novelist, Marie Schway, and an impartial examination of Mr. Ruskin's doctrines in political economy, by F. Watt. *London Society* is particularly good this month, with the continuation of "The Senior Partner," excellent stories from Stifter, by Helen and Alice Zimmern; and a summary of the life and work of F. W. Robertson. "Modern and Greek Sense of Form," in the *Burlington*, is a suggestive paper, propounding the dictum that "No woman in uncomfortable boots can possibly be beautiful." The *Manchester Quarterly*, if slightly amateurish, still speaks well for the literary culture of the cotton metropolis. "A Summer Day at Concord," "Gipsy Folk Tales," "The Prometheus of Æschylus and Shelley," and "The Idealism of Berkeley" are all papers of considerable mark, and the number is accompanied by a pair of charming illustrations. The *Antiquary* and the *Bibliographer* are full of entertainment, the paper on St. Valentine's Day in the former, and that on the original edition of Dr. Paris's "Philosophy in Sport" in the latter, more particularly so. The most important contribution to the *Theatre* is a "symposium"—rather Thracian—on the plagiarism imputed to Mr. Pinero. *Hibernia* is remarkable for the curious original version of Father Prout's *Cornhill* ode, now printed for the first time. *Chambers's Journal* has a still better claim to notice in the publication of its jubilee number on occasion of the completion of the fiftieth year of its existence, appropriately celebrated by the veteran founder—"Reminiscences of a long and busy life"—a thoroughly delightful piece of autobiography. The *Monthly Packet* is, as ever, admirably adapted to its circle of readers, and the *Boys' Illustrated News* appeals to a wider circle with equal success.

Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin begin this month a new serial, the Life and Works of St. Paul, by Dr. Farrar. Among the numerous periodicals issued by this firm are—The Magazine of Art, Popular Edition of Picturesque Europe, the Family Magazine, Universal History, Gleanings from Popular Authors, Picturesque America, British Ballads, Old and New London, Old and New Edinburgh, Science for All, Familiar Wild Flowers, and Royal Shakspeare.

Other magazines and serial publications received are—giving first place to the ladies—Ladies' Gazette of Fashion, Le Follet, La Saison, Le Monde Elegant, World of Fashion, Myra's Journal, Myra's Mid-Monthly, Weldon's Ladies' Journal and Household Journal, and Dictionary of Needlework; Art and Letters, St. Nicholas, Irish Monthly, Universal Instructor, Month, Home, Science Gossip, Argosy, Good Words, Leisure Hour, Burlington, and Churchman's Shilling Magazine; and monthly parts of All the Year Round, Household Words, Daisy Family Story Paper, Knowledge, Our Darlings, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Day of Rest, Boy's Own Paper, and Girl's Own Paper.

A meeting of friends of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held on the 2nd inst. at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Sir Edward Perrott, Bart., in the chair. A silver medal was voted to Major Scott, chairman of the Dover branch of the institution, for gallantly volunteering to take the vacant place of one of the regular crew of the Dover life-boat, and assisting to save five of the crew of the barque Chin Chin, of Jersey, which was wrecked off the South Foreland, during a strong wind and a very heavy sea on Dec. 9. The second service clasp of the institution was voted to Mr. Robert Wilds, coxswain of the North Deal life-boat, in acknowledgment of his continued gallant services in that boat in saving life from shipwreck. Rewards amounting to £111 were granted to the crews of different life-boats of the institution for services rendered during the past month.



ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

MECHANISM OF THE SENSES—TASTE AND SMELL.

Professor McKendrick's third lecture, given on Tuesday, Jan. 31, began with remarks on the physical conditions of taste. All substances capable of creating taste are soluble in the fluid of the mouth, and insoluble colloidal bodies are tasteless. To produce taste the soluble matters must act on the papillæ of the tongue. No definite action can be discovered between the chemical condition of bodies and their taste. The sensation of taste, excited by electrical stimulation, is certainly due to electrolytic products. The sense of taste is frequently affected by disease. The base of the tongue is most sensitive to bitters, and the tip to sweets. The extreme delicacy of this sense is proved by the exceeding minuteness of the particles which it detects. Ennemoser has shown by experiments that the perceptive power is increased at a much more rapid rate than the strength of the solution. The sense of smell was next considered, a description being given of the anatomical arrangements and the olfactory region in the upper part of the nostrils. The nature of odorous substances was then discussed, and their possible mode of action. Matter capable of exciting smell must be extremely subdivided, or be a gas or vapour. This was illustrated by striking experiments, the object of which was to show the possibility of particles of dust wetted with odorous vapours mechanically irritating the terminal organs of smell. The Professor alluded to Dr. Tyndall's experiments showing the power which odorous vapours possess of absorbing radiant heat. Professor McKendrick also demonstrated how aqueous vapour in the air increases the intensity of odours, to which is due the delicious perfume of flowers after a shower. To excite smell odorous vapours must be inhaled, mere contact with the membrane being insufficient. To keep up the sensation the action must be repeated, and even then the sense soon becomes blunted to an odour. After noticing the remarkable peculiarities of the sense in fishes, he briefly alluded to "after sensations of smell," in some persons very vivid, and finally considered the connection of taste and smell in the appreciation of flavours.

CORALS.

Professor H. N. Moseley, F.R.S., in his third lecture, given on Thursday, the 2nd inst., commented on the peculiarities of the structure of the Alcyonaria, Ambellula, Sarcophyton, and White Coral. He then described the anatomy, eggs, and development of the young of Red and Pink Coral. The Organ Coral, so named from its formation as pipes, and its fossil allies were next considered. This was followed by remarks on the peculiarities of the two groups of the Hydrocorallina, the Milleporidae, and Stylasteridae, the structure of the former being compared with that of the Hydra ectinia; and, finally, the speculations regarding their reproduction were explained. The whole lecture was illustrated by a series of beautiful magnified photographs, projected on the screen by electric light.

ACTION OF GASES AND VAPOURS UPON RADIANT HEAT.

Professor Tyndall gave the discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, the 3rd instant. He began by referring to the atomic theory propounded by ancient philosophers, especially Epicurus and Lucretius, and now generally received. They held that all existing things are composed of immeasurably minute solid indestructible atoms. Molecules are groups of atoms; thus, two atoms of oxygen and one of carbon constitute a molecule of carbonic acid, and two atoms of hydrogen and one of oxygen form a molecule of water. These molecules are free in the condition of gas and vapour, and constrained in the liquid state. Radiant heat is identical with light in regard to its transmission through the atmosphere. In 1859 Dr. Tyndall experimented upon free molecules, and found different kinds to possess different degrees of power in absorbing radiant heat. Nitrogen and hydrogen, when united as ammonia, though transparent to light, stopped one thousand times the amount of heat. Compounds of gases varied in this respect. Magnesium, and some other philosophers, denied this power, and asserted that the results were due to the condensation of the vapours into liquids on the sides of the tubes and plates of rock-salt employed in the experiments. To this action Dr. Tyndall agreed, but denied its extent, which he verified by many experiments, fully demonstrating the action of the free molecules in absorbing heat. His results were set forth in diagrams. When the molecules were compressed into half the space, the amount of action was still the same; it corresponded to the number of the molecules, remaining constant during the whole of the changes. The absorption of heat by vapours in successive impulses has been shown to produce sound, and thus testify to its power of absorbing heat. Simple gases absorbing little heat are silent; but the introduction of a little aqueous vapour into the tube produces a loud sound. References were made to the experiments of Mr. Patrick Wilson, which proved the greater absorptive power of the atmosphere in the night than in the daytime; and also to the experiments of Dr. Wells relating to dew, and those of General Strachey, in India. The body of the air is practically a vacuum to the rays of heat, and all the heat absorbed is due to the presence of the aqueous vapour. Experiments have shown that the radiant heat of the sun is twice its illuminating power, and that it is increased at great elevations. The absorptive power of our atmosphere is of immense importance, since if it were removed all vegetation would cease.

BEETHOVEN'S SYSTEM OF COMPOSITION.

Professor Ernst Pauer, in beginning his third lecture on Saturday last, the 4th inst., stated that the sonata is a shortened and condensed suite. Emanuel Bach was the inventor of the modern sonata, of which his compositions contain the germ, through his introduction of the lyric principle. The sonata was much developed by Mozart, Haydn, and Clementi. Beethoven felt that the resources of the piano deserved a richer and more elevated treatment than they had received. Haydn first initiated the principle of thematic work, in the modern sense, which really comprises the secret of Beethoven's power and greatness. The Professor then gave the leading principles of thematic work in ten canons, which show that this mode of composition is founded on logical principles, under the influence of which the composer makes the most of his materials, thus producing a never-ending variety and unending charm. The development of the original idea to the climax is fully manifest in the works of Haydn and Mozart, but has been brought to the most wonderful perfection by Beethoven. The reason of this rests upon the strength, interest, and rich substance of his principal subjects, which he took infinite pains to invent in a strong and pure form, being the text on which the musical sermon is preached. This was shown in his sketch-books, which are full of interesting material treated in various modes. In composing he dived into the very depths of his own soul, and brought its richest treasures to the surface, selecting only what suited his purpose. He was an eminent example of that genius which is unity of thought penetrating through manifold phases. The lecture concluded with the analysis and performance on the pianoforte of the superb sonata No. 4 in E flat.

OUR FEATHERED FRIENDS.

THRUSHES.

The large genus of passerine birds popularly known as thrushes, is scattered all over the world, and includes that splendid beauty the golden oriole. It is not, however, of the family as a whole, but of its English representatives, we are speaking. Of the seven species found in England, four, the song-thrush, missel-thrush, blackbird, and water-ouzel, stay with us all through the year; two, the fieldfare and redwing, come to us only for the winter; and one, the ring-ouzel, is a summer visitor. As the last-named bird is the only one of the family not now with us, and as it is in February that the thrush and blackbird resume their song, the thrushes are the most prominent birds of the month now opening.

Winter still holds the land in his chilling grip. Nature is still asleep. Vegetation shows but scanty signs of life, brown and bare are the fields, and naked and cheerless the trees and hedgerows. But the thrush sings. Impatient at winter's long tarrying, he cannot, any more than the lowly snowdrop, await the coming of spring. Like that snow-white gem of Flora's, whose anxiety to wed the sunbeams is so keen, she forces her green tips through the ground before the snow has left us; so his restless ardour to woo his love cannot brook any further delay. Our thrush does not pair until the latter end of February, nor is the nest built until the last days of March; yet early in the present month, on the first clear day, we hear him warbling forth, in sweetest cadences, a song that cannot fail to touch the heart of her he fain would wed.

It is in the shrubberies chiefly, amongst the dark foliage of the evergreens, that we hear his delightful love-song. Other haunts he has; for there is scarcely a wood, plantation, thicket, or hedgerow, meadow, lawn, or garden, in which, at some time of the year, we are not almost sure to find him; and who that frequents our London parks has not heard his clear and liquid strain? But it is amongst the laurels, yews, and hollies, and where the ilex, ivy, and other evergreens nestle round country homes, that he loves best to dwell. It is here, amongst the shrubberies, where he seems so thoroughly at home, that we are most attracted by his lively, sprightly ways. How pretty it is to watch him on the neighbouring grass-land, or the lawn, his wings somewhat drooping, raise his head askance, as he hops about him in quest of food—showing us every now and then his mottled breast, and as often turning his back upon us as though fully confident we will not harm him! But though familiar in disposition, he loves seclusion, and retires directly his meal is over, to his leafy haunt to sing perchance afresh his love-lay. Rich, mellow, and sustained, his song has such full purity of intonation, and his notes are withal so varied, it were hard to find his equal amongst all the warbling choirs of April and May: excepting the nightingale's trill, not even Philomela herself can surpass him in the compass of his strain.

But the song-thrush—"singdrossel" as they call him in Germany, the "mavis" of Scotland, and the "throble" of our English poets—is not the only member of the thrush family whose voice is heard in this raw, bleak month. The flute-like notes of the blackbird are one of our earliest indications that spring is not far distant. Loud, mellow, rich, and clear, his song is one that always attracts attention, though it lacks the variety we find in the thrush's rain of melody. His notes, which are only five or six in number, are more remarkable for power and tone than for compass or variety; but so brilliant are they, those few notes of his, he has always been ranked amongst our choicest warblers.

This shy, vigilant, restless bird is the "merle" of our poets, and the "woosel-cock," as Shakspeare calls him, "so black of hue, with orange tawny bill"—a name still traceable in the "garden ouzel" of some of our English counties. The blackbird frequents gardens, shrubberies, moist woods, groves, copses, and hedgerows, affecting the cultivated rather than the wilder districts: like the thrush, however, he has a preference for the shrubbery, where the perennial foliage of the evergreens affords him the seclusion he loves. Like the thrush, he is solitary in his disposition, being rarely seen in company with others of his species, except in the early morning and evening when feeding. Like the thrush, too, he loves retirement and seclusion; only he is far more retiring, and far shyer, than the mavis. From February until far on in the leafy month of June we hear his mellow pipe, but the jet-black chorister himself we rarely see.

If, however, you want to get a peep at him you may, by rising early and visiting the grass-land nearest to his evergreen homes, where you will most probably find him hunting for the worms that have been indiscreet enough to leave the holes in which they have passed the night. And if you come early enough, you will see the sable beauty in his most graceful attitude, which is when he alights on the ground. For a few seconds the coy creature remains motionless. Half-crouching, his tail slightly elevated, his wings only partly closed, his breast close to the herbage, his head raised and turned slightly aside, he listens, and looks warily around. Then, if he has satisfied himself that he is safe from intrusion, he hops about in search of a breakfast, stopping every now and then to look about him and listen. Though solitary at all other times, the blackbirds, as we have said, feed together. One by one you see them dart out from the neighbouring shrubberies, and alight, in the pretty crouching way we have tried to describe, on their chosen pasture. And one by one, their hunger allayed, they fly back rapidly, as they came, to their respective trees and shrubs. In the winter, when he cannot get a meal off the pastures, the blackbird feeds on the berries of the hawthorn, wild rose, holly, mountain-ash, and such like, and on grains and seeds. He is very partial too—and so is the mavis—to the little snails, whose prettily marked shells are so noticeable under all our hedgerows.

As might be inferred from his early song, the blackbird pairs early in the season—sometimes in the middle, but oftener towards the close, of the present month. The female bird has not the jet-black plumage of her mate; it is a dusky brown, and her bill, instead of being, like his, a bright orange, is brown. It is when she is sitting, and especially just after a shower, that his rich, flute-like notes are oftener heard. It is then, too, that we hear his plaintive but beautiful call-note. As the spring advances, his song begins with earliest dawn, continuing at intervals throughout the day, until the gathering gloom of evening and his own black plumage fade together into night.

And amongst the very earliest music of the year we must include the song of the missel-thrush. Indeed, so early is it heard, his music, such as it is, belongs rather to mid-winter than to February. In December and January, even when the snow has spread its glittering shroud over the frost-bound earth, we hear his loud wild strain; and loudest and wildest is the lay just before a burst of rough weather—whence his popular name of "stormcock." This noble bird, which is not only the largest of our thrushes, but the largest of all our feathered choristers, is a frequenter of woods and fields. Of a bold and quarrelsome disposition, it is also wild and wary, and shuns the dwellings of man, except during the period of incubation, when it not infrequently visits our gardens and orchards. It is from this partiality of the bird for orchards,

and from its supposed fondness for the berries of the missel-toe—found often in great profusion on apple-trees—that it has earned its name of missel or misseltoe thrush. During the winter months these birds are gregarious, being seen in flocks therein from a dozen to fifty or sixty. They are sometimes also seen in company with fieldfares. But their nesting season is close at hand, and very soon the flocks will have broken up, and the missel-thrushes will have paired off, each with his own particular mate, to the woods, and, here and there, to gardens and orchards. In the spring, when all other birds are doing their utmost to please their sitting mates, and are singing to them in their sweetest strains, the stormcock drops his lay; nor does he resume it until the shrieking winds and driving snow of another winter arouse once more his spirit of defiance.

When the swallows and the rest of our summer birds abandoned us towards the close of autumn, two birds there were that came to us from the icy North. The same winds that bore the swallows southward, brought us the fieldfare and the redwing. These two pretty thrushes are still with us, though, doubtless, their little hearts are yearning for their native pine forests of Norway. It is in the pine and fir forests of Scandinavia that they build their nests, and there they sing their love-songs. The song of the redwing is said to be exceedingly beautiful—so beautiful, indeed, that Linnaeus has dubbed him the "Swedish nightingale." But whether his strains can really be compared to Philomela's is a point we must leave to those who have heard him in the land of his birth in the joyous spring-time; for here he rarely, if ever, does more than practise a few of his notes in a very low tone—and no wonder, for how can the poor little wanderer sing when his "heart is over the seas?"

The redwing is the smallest of our thrushes. He can also be easily distinguished from the rest of the family by the abundance of white on the under parts, and by the pale reddish blue—whence his name—on the under side of the wings. He has the same "parded breast" as the thrush, missel-thrush, and fieldfare, though each of these birds have distinguishing tints for a background. Both the redwing and fieldfare are shy and wary on their arrival in our islands; but much of their natural timidity wears off, especially the redwing's, after they have been with us a month or so, and when hard weather compels them to come nearer our dwellings. The redwing frequents the more cultivated parts of the country, the fieldfare the wilder districts. Well-wooded parks and shrubberies are perhaps the favourite resorts of the redwing, though it is also seen in the fields, lanes, and, in severe weather, by the seashore; but, when the ground is frozen, a great number of the poor little things die of sheer starvation, for the berries to which the fieldfare betakes itself when animal substances fail, are only eaten by the redwing as a last resource. Both birds are gregarious, going in flocks of considerable magnitude.

In the spring, when the fieldfare and redwing are winging their way to their pine forests of the north, another thrush will be on his way to our shores from the regions of the Mediterranean. But as the ring-ouzel is one of our summer visitors, we shall say nothing of him just now. And the water-ouzel, or dipper, though a permanent resident with us, is in shape, habits, and disposition so different from the rest of the thrushes, him, too, we may leave for the present in his wild home on the banks of his mountain and moorland streams.

W. OAK RHIND.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

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| BAILLIÈRE, TYNDALL, AND COX.<br>Consumption: A Re-Investigation of its Causes. By C. W. De Lacy Evans.<br>BAILLY AND CO.<br>Who's Who in 1882.<br>BENTLEY.<br>Zoe: A Girl of Genius. A Novel. By Lady Violet Greville. 3 vols.<br>BLACKIE AND SONS.<br>William Ewart Gladstone and his Contemporaries: Fifty Years of Social and Political Progress. By Thomas Archer. Vol. II. 1840 to 1874.<br>BLACKWOOD AND SONS.<br>Beggars My Neighbour. A Novel. By E. D. Gerard. 3 vols.<br>CASSELL, PETER, AND GALTIN.<br>Shakspeare's Book of Hours: Being a selection of Shakspeare's Plays, and the most beautiful and Public Reading.<br>By H. Comthorpe Bowdler.<br>Familiar Garden Flowers. Illustrated by E. Hulme, and described by Shirley Hibberd. 2nd Series. Coloured Plates. Free Trade versus Fair Trade. By T. H. Farrer.<br>CHATTO AND WINDIS.<br>Cavalry Life: or, Sketches and Stories in Barracks and Out. By J. S. Whitaker. Familiar Science Studies. By Richard A. Procter.<br>CORNFISH, MANCHESTER.<br>Harold and the Months; or, a Little Boy's Travels in Dreamland. By A. C. Fryer.<br>GILL.<br>Model Yachts and Boats: Their Designing, Making, and Sailing. Illustrated. By J. du V. Grosvener.<br>GREENWICH AND SONS.<br>A Cyclopædia of Poetical Quotations: Consisting of Choice Passages from the Poets of Every Age and Country. Edited by H. G. Adams. New Edition.<br>HATCHARDS.<br>The Revisers' English. With Photographs of the Revisers. By G. W. Moon.<br>HODDER AND STOUTON.<br>Busy Hands and Patient Hearts. Translated from the German by Annie Harwood-Holinden. Seventh Edition.<br>HODGES, FROES, AND CO., DUBLIN.<br>The Collegians. A Poem in Fourteen Cantos. By S. Lennox L. Bigger.<br>Will-o'-the-Wisp. Translated from the German. By S. B. Puer Trench.<br>"HOME WORDS" PUBLISHING OFFICE.<br>Scripture Echoes in our Church's Collects, with Hymns Original and selected. By the Rev. John P. Hobson.<br>Stephen M. Inward's Wooing. With Other Fireside Tales.<br>Low and Co.<br>The Year's Art. 1882. Compiled by Marcus B. Hulsh. | LONGMANS, GREEN, AND CO.<br>Endymion. By the Earl of Beaconsfield. Cheap Edition.<br>Life of Napoleon III. By Blanchard Jerrold. With Family Portraits and Facsimiles of Letters of Napoleon III., Napoleon III., Queen Hortense, &c. Vol. IV.<br>MACMILLAN.<br>The English Citizen: The Poor Law. By T. W. Fowler.<br>The Electorate and the Legislature. By Spencer Walpole.<br>St. Thomas Browne's Religio Medici. Letter to a Friend, &c., and Christian Morals. Edited by Dr. W. A. Greenhill.<br>MURRAY.<br>The White Sea Peninsula. A Journey in Russian Lapland and Karelia. By Edward Rieu. Map and Illustrations.<br>PARTHIDGE AND CO.<br>Robert Ellender, a Tale of the Days of Wycliffe. By W. Oak Rhind.<br>PITMAN.<br>"Birds and Flowers" for "Little Folks." Music by Albert Hirschfeld.<br>REMXINGTON AND CO.<br>Blackfriars Bridge. A Tale. By Rose Metcalfe.<br>SPON.<br>Report on the Lightning Rod Conference. Edited by the Secretary, G. J. Symons.<br>SPOTTISWOODE AND CO.<br>Incorporated Law Society Calendar, 1882.<br>STANFORD.<br>Fruit Farming for Profit. By G. Bunyard.<br>Indo-Aryans: Contributions towards the Elucidation of their Ancient and Mediaeval History. By Dr. H. H. Müller.<br>Mittra. 2 vols.<br>SPOONER.<br>Bookbinding Considered as a Fine Art. Mechanical Art, and Manufacture. By Henry B. Wheatley.<br>The Antiquary. Vol. IV. July-December.<br>MARSH WARD AND CO.<br>Sir Hervey's Jingles, and Other Poems. By J. O'Reilly Hoey.<br>Only a Twelvemonth; or, the County Asylum.<br>The New Plutarch—Martin Luther. By John H. Peadar.<br>The Haven of Peace; or, Some of Christ's Words of Peace in the New Testament. A Devotional Text Book for Evenings. Aurelia, or the Close at Mixer. By Greville J. Chester.<br>WEBSTER AND JARVIN.<br>Websters' Royal Red Book, or Court and Fashionable Register for January, 1882.<br>WHITAKER AND CO.<br>Dods' Peerage, Baronage, and Knightage of Great Britain and Ireland. Including all the Titled Classes. |
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A CHINESE FESTIVAL AT SOURABAYA, JAVA.—SEE PAGE 138.



MONTENEGRINS STEALING ACROSS THE AUSTRIAN FRONTIER, NEAR CRIVOSCIE, HERZEGOVINA.





VALENTINE'S DAY: GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

**VALENTINE'S DAY: GREAT EXPECTATIONS.**

The customary sending and receiving of pretty love-tokens, epistolary, poetical, and pictorial, on the morn of St. Valentine, has descended from the adult youth of both sexes, who perhaps no longer care for themselves to keep up its practice, to become the occasion of a little playful excitement among the children, especially the girls below their "teens." Elder sisters may still observe it with sympathy; and the pleasant family party at the open house-door, in our Artist's drawing, consists of half a dozen fair damsels of different ages, besides the housemaid in their rear, eagerly waiting the postman's arrival. They might have reason, apparently, to expect at least a hundred letters for each of them; if we judge

from the size of the paper-basket which has been supposed needful to contain all that this morning's delivery should bring. It is almost big enough to carry the youngest, a three-year-old little lady, still called "Baby," whose enjoyment of the fun beams from a merry childish face; while her hand lays a firm grasp on the rim of the basket. Miss Beatrice, who was eight last birthday and will be nine in May, has taken upon herself the important office, standing in front, of receiving the whole load of letters, which will presently be cast into that capacious vessel. She will then, with a merry shout, followed by the laughing train, rush up stairs and throw them all in a heap on the floor, to be scrambled for and claimed by their rightful owners. Their innocent glee may well be imagined; thanks to St. Valentine, whose turn of

visitation comes pretty soon after New-Year's Day and Christmas, which likewise bring their own delivery of welcome friendly and affectionate tokens.

**MONTENEGRIN RAIDS IN HERZEGOVINA.**

The Austrian Government, which three or four years ago took possession of the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, formerly belonging to Turkey, has now to deal with a troublesome insurrection, limited at present to certain districts, but probably fomented and supported by the Slav populations of the neighbouring independent Principalities. One of our Illustrations shows a few of the Montenegrin warriors stealing across the frontier into the territory of Crivoscie,



for the purpose of joining the insurgents there. Some accounts of their forces already in arms have been published, from which it appears that in Herzegovina there are 450 men stationed between Fotscha and Stolicz, under the command of Davidavis, all armed with Martini rifles. They are also reported to be in possession of a Montenegrin mountain-gun. Two hundred insurgents under Osman Bey hold a position to the north of Bilek, while 650 men under the Montenegrin Voivode Vojnics are at Nevesinje. Both the latter bodies are very badly armed. In addition to the above, small marauding bands of from twenty to thirty men are met with in all directions. In the Crivoscie district there are about 1600 insurgents, half of whom are armed with Martini rifles; and in the Zelesnizja valley in Bosnia, south of Sarajevo, there is a strong insurgent force reported to be commanded by Russian officers, and provided with a complete mountain battery.

An official despatch to the Minister of War states that Colonel Hotze, who is in command of a flying column of considerable strength, after ascending the Rogol ridge and securing it in front, intended to surround the almost inaccessible position held by the main body of the insurgents on the Krbijina heights, and then to effect a junction with the garrison of Foca. At Varos, however, he learnt that there was a large gathering of insurgents between Mrezica and Susjesno. After a few unimportant skirmishes between the insurgents and the troops drawn from Foca to occupy Susjesno, Jokve, and Brod, Colonel Hotze, fearing that the important position of Foca might be threatened, marched for that place by way of Mrezica and Ustik Plina, after previously driving back the insurgents, and arrived there on the 2nd inst. We now learn that the insurgents have captured and burnt Cogniza, a place of strategic value between Mostar and Sarajevo.

The Servian Government has adopted stringent regulations for the police supervision of emigrants from Bosnia and the Herzegovina, many of whom have been leaving Servia to join the insurrection.

## OBITUARY.

SIR W. H. DRAKE, K.C.B.

Sir William Henry Drake, K.C.B., late Director of Supplies and Transport at the War Office, whose death we announced briefly last week, was son of Commissary-General John Drake, of Exmouth, by Maria, his wife, daughter of Mr. George Story, of Silksworth Hall, in the county of Durham, and was born in 1812. From 1838 to 1848 he was Colonial Treasurer in Western Australia, became successively Assistant-Commissary-General in 1845 and Commissary-General in 1849, and served in the Crimea. In 1867 he was appointed Controller for Ireland, and in 1869 for Great Britain, and from 1871 to 1877 he was Director of Supplies and Transports. He was made a C.B. in 1856, and K.C.B. in 1871. Sir William married, first, in 1834, Louisa, daughter of Mr. James Purkis; and secondly, in 1862, Elizabeth Lucy, daughter of the Hon. George Wood, Member of the Council at the Cape.

SIR W. PALLISER, M.P.

Major Sir William Palliser, C.B., M.P., died very suddenly from heart disease on the 4th inst. at his residence in Earl's-court-square. Sir William Palliser was well known through the projectiles that bear his name for piercing armour-plated ships, and for many practical advances in both offensive and defensive armament. The many services Sir William Palliser rendered to the science of artillery secured him the Companion-ship of the Bath in 1868 and the honour of knighthood in 1873. In 1875 he received from the King of Italy the Cross of Commander of the Crown of Italy. The youngest son of Lieutenant-Colonel Wray Palliser (Waterford Militia), he was born in Dublin in 1830, and was therefore only fifty-two years of age. He was educated successively at Rugby, at Trinity College, Dublin, and at Trinity Hall, Cambridge; and finally, passing through the Staff College at Sandhurst, he entered the Rifle Brigade in 1855, and was transferred to the 18th Hussars in 1858. He remained in the service to the end of 1871, when he retired by the sale of his commission. At the general election of 1880 Sir William Palliser was returned as a Conservative for Taunton.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Rev. Charles Bowen, Rector of St. Mary's, and Hon. Canon of Chester, on the 27th ult., at his Rectory, aged seventy-two.

Lieutenant-Colonel William B. Caldwell, formerly 92nd Highlanders, and sometime Governor of Assiniboia (Manitoba), on the 29th ult., at St. Stephen's-road, Westbourne Park.

The Rev. Edward Langdale, B.A., on the 29th ult., at East Hothly, Sussex, in his eightieth year. He was for fifty-four years Rector of that parish.

General Frederick Johnston, formerly of the 67th Foot, on the 31st ult., in his ninety-second year. The deceased entered the Army in April, 1810.

Mr. James John Bodkin, of Killooney, Galway, recently, aged eighty. He was for some time a member of the Imperial Parliament for the county of Galway.

The Hon. William Grant, of Sierra Leone, Member of the Legislative Council, on the 28th ult., in his fifty-first year. He was engaged largely in planting in Africa, and was proprietor of the weekly *West African Reporter*.

Mr. Samuel Sharp, F.S.A., F.G.S., on the 22nd ult., at Great Harrowden Hall, near Wellingborough, aged sixty-seven. This well-known geologist and archaeologist made large collections illustrative of those subjects, some of which were purchased for the British Museum; and he was also known as a numismatist.

Lady Brodie (Philothea Margaret), widow of Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie, Bart., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry in the University of Oxford (who died Nov. 24 last), on the 27th ult. Her Ladyship was the daughter of Mr. John Vincent Thompson, serjeant-at-law, and was married to Sir Benjamin Brodie April 11, 1848: by him she had one son, the present Baronet, and five daughters.

Mr. John Marriott Davenport, F.S.A., of Oxford, a leading solicitor there, on the 31st ult., aged seventy-two. For fifty years he was Clerk of the Peace for Oxfordshire, and since 1858 District Registrar of the Court of Probate. He acted for a long period as Under-Sheriff of the county, his thorough acquaintance with which was exemplified by his "Oxfordshire Annals," and a complete list of its Sheriffs since the Conquest, with historical annotations.

The Rev. Canon William Stone, on the 2nd inst., in the Precincts, Canterbury Cathedral, in his eighty-second year. He was formerly Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, and in 1822 took first class in classics. He was Incumbent of Christ Church, Spitalfields, from 1829 to 1856, and of St. George the Martyr, Canterbury, from 1858 to 1866, and was appointed Canon of the Cathedral in 1854. He published several sermons and contributed to general literature. He leaves three daughters, and an only son, Dr. Stone, one of the physicians to St. Thomas's Hospital.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated June 17, 1878), with three codicils (dated July 12, 1880, and June 10 and Oct. 1, 1881), of Mr. Joseph Henry Nettlefold, J.P., formerly of Birmingham, but late of Kingsfield, King's Heath, Worcestershire, who died on Nov. 22 last, at Allcan House, Pitlochrie, Perthshire, was proved on the 30th ult. by Frederick Nettlefold, the brother and acting executor, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £287,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Mary Maria Nettlefold, £1000 and his wines and consumable stores, and she is to have the use for life of his furniture, plate, books, and household effects; a sum of £132,000 is to be set aside upon trust to pay the income to his wife for life, she supporting and educating his children while minors, subject to the payment thereof of portions to his three daughters on their respectively attaining twenty-one, and further portions on their attaining twenty-five or marriage, and eventually, on the death of the widow, the remainder of the said sum is to be held upon trust for them; to his said brother he bequeaths £500 for his trouble as executor, two sums of £10,000 each advanced to two of his nephews, and all his pictures by David Cox—these pictures, however, we understand were given by the testator shortly before his death to the Birmingham Art Institute; a lease of a piece of ground adjoining the Moseley and King's Heath Institute is granted to certain persons for a term of 1000 years at a peppercorn rent, if demanded, and, although not so stated, the ground is no doubt intended for the benefit of the said institute. As to the residue of his estate, real and personal, the testator gives one half to his said brother, and the other half to the children of his late brother Edward John Nettlefold; and he mentions as his reason for not leaving anything to his five sisters that he had made provision for them in his lifetime.

The will (dated June 20, 1878) of Mr. George Samuel Hayes, late of Brighton, who died on Dec. 4 last, was proved on the 12th ult. by Benjamin Whitaker, Edward Shimells Wilson, Edward John Wilson, and Benjamin West, the executors, the personal estate amounting to over £55,000. The testator leaves the pictures painted by his late wife to his son, George Huntington Hayes, and £20,000 upon trust for him; and legacies to friends and executors. Two thirds of the residue of his real and personal estate he gives to the children of his late half-sister, Mrs. Dykes; and the remaining one third between his niece, Lucy Hayes, and the daughters of his late half-brother, John Allanson Huntington.

The will (dated Jan. 14, 1874), with a codicil (dated Feb. 9, 1876), of Mr. Francis Thomas Gibb, late of Greenford Lodge, near Southall, Middlesex, who died on Oct. 30 last, was proved on the 20th ult. by Mrs. Emmeline Favell Gibb, the acting executrix, the personal estate amounting to over £52,000. The testator leaves legacies to his brothers and other relatives, and also to friends and servants; and all his real estate, including his estate in Cardiganshire, and the residue of the personalty, upon trust for Francis Hughes Gibb, the son of his late nephew, Charles John Gibb, if and when he shall attain twenty-five.

The will (dated Sept. 1, 1881), with a codicil (dated Nov. 11 following), of Mrs. Mary Anne Smith, late of No. 21, Russell-square, who died on Nov. 13 last, was proved on the 25th ult. by John Norbury, John Foster Elmslie, and David Laing, jun., the executors, the personal estate amounting to over £44,000. The testatrix bequeaths £5000 to the London Hospital; £500 each to the Scotch Hospital, Crane-court, Fleet-street; the Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park, and the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road; £300 to the Royal Sea-Bathing Infirmary, Margate; £100 each to the Parochial Schools of St. George's, Bloomsbury; the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead; the schools in connection with Christchurch, Woburn-square, in Little Guildford-street; the London Truss Society, and the National Benevolent Institution; £50 each to the Bloomsbury Dispensary and University College Hospital; and very numerous legacies to friends, godchildren, servants, and others, all free of duty. As to the residue of her property, she gives one half to the children of Henry Wyatt and Susannah, his wife, and the other half to the children of Peter Gay. The deceased was the widow of Mr. George Smith, distiller, of Whitechapel, who died about sixteen years since, and twelve of whose horses drew the funeral car of the Duke of Wellington.

The will (dated Dec. 10, 1851) of Miss Sophia Bridget Hunt, late of Stoke Doyle, Oundle, Northamptonshire, and of No. 20, St. James's-square, Bath, who died on Nov. 25 last, was proved on the 13th ult. by John Hunt, the brother and acting executor, the value of the personal estate exceeding £42,000. The testatrix gives legacies to or upon trust for her brothers John and Edward, for her sister, Maria Anne, and for two cousins; and the residue of her real and personal estate to her brother John.

The will (dated Aug. 9, 1881) of Mr. Edward Frederick Christian Ritter, late of Wildwood, near Enfield, who died on Nov. 29 last, was proved on the 24th ult. by Mrs. Jane Ritter, the widow, and Samuel Maxwell Alexander, the acting executors, the personal estate amounting to over £24,000. The testator leaves to his wife £500 and all his jewellery, furniture, plate, household effects, horses and carriages; to his daughter Jane, £200 per annum during the widowhood of his wife; and the residue of his property, real and personal, upon trust for his wife for life or widowhood, and then for his five children, Mrs. Elizabeth Robertson, Mrs. Anna Weir, Miss Jane Ritter, John Edward Ritter, and Frederick Ritter. The testator directs that the Wildwood estate, of about fifty-five acres, is not to be sold during the widowhood of his wife without her consent; and his Australian estates not until the death of the last survivor of his five children.

The will (dated April 19, 1879), with a codicil (dated Nov. 20, 1880), of Mrs. Marianne Williams, late of Grove-road, Stamford, who died on Nov. 10 last, was proved on Dec. 30 last by Frederick Henry Williams and Walter Edward Williams, the sons, the executors, the personal estate exceeding £23,000. The testatrix makes provision for her daughters, and her son Benjamin, and gives legacies to grandchildren and servants. The residue of her property she gives to her said sons, Frederick Henry and Walter Edward.

The will (dated Dec. 3, 1879) of the Rev. Francis Knyvett Leighton, D.D., Warden of All Souls' College, Oxford, who died on Oct. 13 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by Mrs. Catherine Leighton, the widow and acting executrix, the personal estate being over £5000. The testator gives £600 and his jewellery to his wife and the use of certain of his furniture, plate, &c., for life; a legacy to his sister; and the residue of the personalty to his son, Charles Arthur Baldwin Knyvett Leighton.

The War Office has acceded to the request of the commanding officers of the metropolitan volunteers that a volunteer review shall be held on Easter Monday if a suitable locality can be found.—The annual spring muster of all the troops composing the City of London Volunteer force is fixed for Saturday, May 6.

## VALENTINE'S DAY.

Why was it not in June? It should have been glorified with sunshine, and musical with larks. The hawthorn should have made it odorous, the buttercup have burnished its meadows, and the laburnum have gilt its gardens. Nay, the very queen of summer, the rose herself, should have flushed into crimson at its coming. Languorous sultriness were the fitting temperature of the air it should breathe, and the drowsing boom of the bee should accord a murmurous welcome to one whose very life is nothing if not passion, hot and tender as Juliet's own that southern night she sighed herself to her Romeo. The serenade of the lovelorn nightingale, the gush of the rejoicing thrush, seem the minstrelsy willed for it from creation.

But February! Of all months in the year, why that vernal November? February, clammy with fogs or rheumatic with rain. February, it may be, ghastly with sheeted snows, the ghosts of sepulchred blossoms, or iron with ruthless frost that kills comfort in all but boisterous health and steel-nerved skaters. What has the laughing saint of burning sighs to do with iced streams and solid lakes? or more probably with the abominations of mud and mire that make our ways into very Sloughs of Despond that we poor mortal pilgrims almost fail to struggle through.

Pan invented the festival; did he? Then was he more of the mere sylvan brute than sculptors or Theocritus have imagined him for us. The god must have been more minus and the animal more plus in his deityship than we have dreamed. Ah, but I err. How could I wrong the divine art of Italia by deeming it ignorant or perverse? It was in the February of Campania and Sicilia, of Parthenope and of Hybla, that the lover of Syrinx fixed this glowing day. There, in the sweet South, a cloudless purple heaven hung over it, and a thousand sun-bathed flowers and fragrant shrubs watched for its advent and welcomed its kingly progress. It is an alien here from its own warm clime, "the land of the orange and myrtle." So much the better, we say, now we reflect and revise our first impulse of ignorant wonderment. For the drearier the region, the more is the need of this radiant visitant. In its primal abode it did but gild the sunshine and add a perfume to the violet. With us its lustrousness and warmth illumine the murkiness of winter ways and the dreaminess of chill and sombre skies. Our hearts grow glad with an Hesperian glow as this February fourteenth heralds the coming of the comrade of Cupid and the forerunner of Hymen. The twilight air grows lustrous in its presence. Sunlessness turns to a radiance of glory around it. And if mere inanimate nature laughs into light beneath its gladsome glances, how do the beating hearts in human bosoms dance into delight to its footsteps! How its coming melts the ice in the frostiest natures of the mart and the manufactory! Those meant for men and made into money-grubs—even they, in counting-house and shop, in busy street and ledgered office, are through some golden hours, it may be, at times conscious of the old natural throbs of feelings felt in boyhood and in youth. Their fancies, like to Falstaff's, fall to "babbling of green fields" and of fond, foolish days they once gave to mirth and merriment, when they lived for jests and jollity, and "nods and becks and wreathed smiles" were more to them than lucky hits on 'Change and rises in the Share Market bringing golden gains. Just for these February moments they relive their hours when brown eyes were worshipped, and it was heaven to "toy with the tangles of Neera's hair."

If grey-beards are thus touched by St. Valentine to boyishness, how does the charm work on those as yet in the first grandeur of their manhood, or those yet younger, on whose would-be manly lips and chins the dawn of moustache and beard is as yet but an expectancy and a hope!

To them each postal delivery is a crisis, and each letter a heart-quake. How they would simulate a stoicism of aspect, how vainly! as the over-weighted man of missives toils or staggers to their business abodes! Mincing-lane and Capel-court, Cheapside and Leadenhall-street, are, for these hours only, palpitating and hysteric on other treasures than bills and bank-balances, good lines and heavy transactions.

There has been a grand transformation-scene under the shadows of the Mansion House, and in the very heart of the business centre of the mighty city of commerce. Dick Whittington has turned to Harlequin, and is lost to all but the lures of Columbine. The gloomy dens of drudgery are gone. The abodes of bliss are before and around us. Till eve's grey curtain obscures the scene, some gleams of light paradisaical will linger in our vision and irradiate our inmost hearts.

Come with us to the stern palaces of Themis or to the dusty, musty chambers in which her votaries begot their brains with the subtle problems of cases darkened by law which should determine them. See the gay or anxious twinkle in the eyes of briefless barristers and of over-worked Q.C.s. He who has hardly as yet worn a wig, "as to the manner born"—he, of course, is taking the fever naturally. Love and measles are the doom of boyhood and the catastrophes of youth. There shall be whispers and light laughs in Courts to-day; and other Judges than the one yet dreaming of Whittier's barefooted Maud Muller shall be heard by the mocking Bar humming old love-tunes, musical of the past that has wandered back to them, in all its fairness, with the fleeting amateness of this day of St. Valentine.

So is it with the sentry on guard, the sailor on his watch; the policeman whose "life is not a happy one," even he this day has memories of cooks who comfort, and of the mutton they dispense to their public guardians. Does the ruggedness of the Coster soften this fourteenth, so that he forgets the stormy delights, the fierce joy of trampling on wife or mother, or the *certainis gaudia*, "the rapture of the strife" of kicking bobbies or mutilating belated travellers? Is yon sweep coloured sweetly in thought by the softening Saint? Look at those mutes acting, with such assumed sorrow, anguish too deep for tears at the home of death. Can it be that deep down, hidden beneath their inky cloaks and garbs of woe, even now love laughs unseen, and behind those darkest clouds of gloom there are silver linings that Valentine Day has tenderly touched in?

But we have plunged in *medias res*, like epic poets. What of the homes suburban from which these City toilers have crowded to their many vocations? Were not small noses flattened, from earliest dawn, against front window-panes, in eager watchfulness for the burdened advent of the Valentine bringer? Oh, the shrill shouts of tiny exultations that greet the delivery of the longed-for letters! But we drop our useless pen that, all in vain, would strive to express the maiden hopes and girlish fears, the blushing ecstasies of tender fifteen or more mature twenty, shyly or triumphantly bearing off the dear laced and perfumed treasures to be read and re-read in secret, and confided laughingly to sister or to friend.

Ah, that we were young once more! Give, oh give us back our youth, with the freshness of feeling that in thousands of unworn hearts to-day shall throb and flutter in welcome to the visitation of Saint Valentine and his presentments! Well, wife of mine, "you'll in your girls again be courted, and I'll go wooing with my boys." W. C. B.



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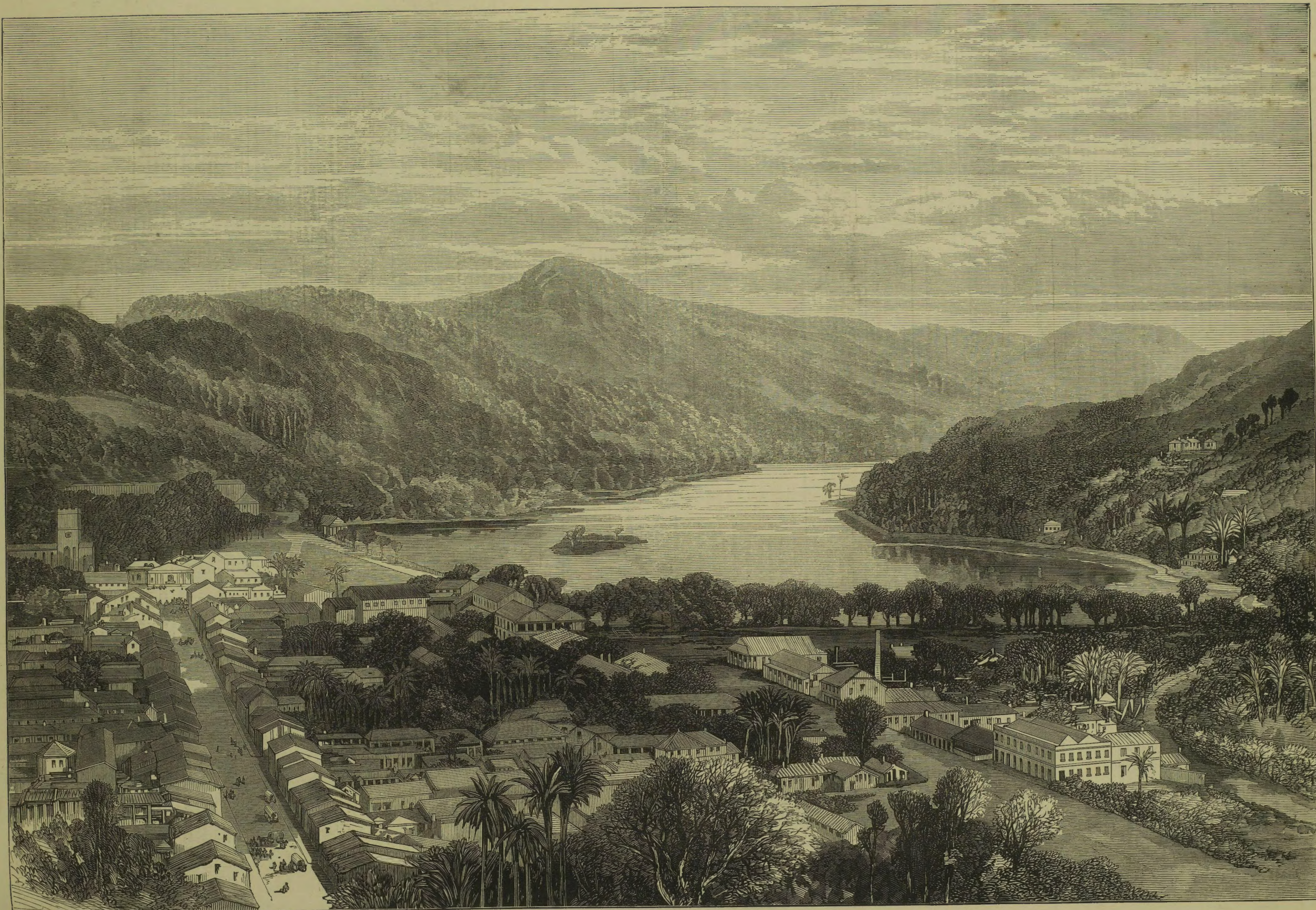
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VISIT OF THE SAILOR PRINCES TO CEYLON: VIEW OF KANDY.—SEE PAGE 139.